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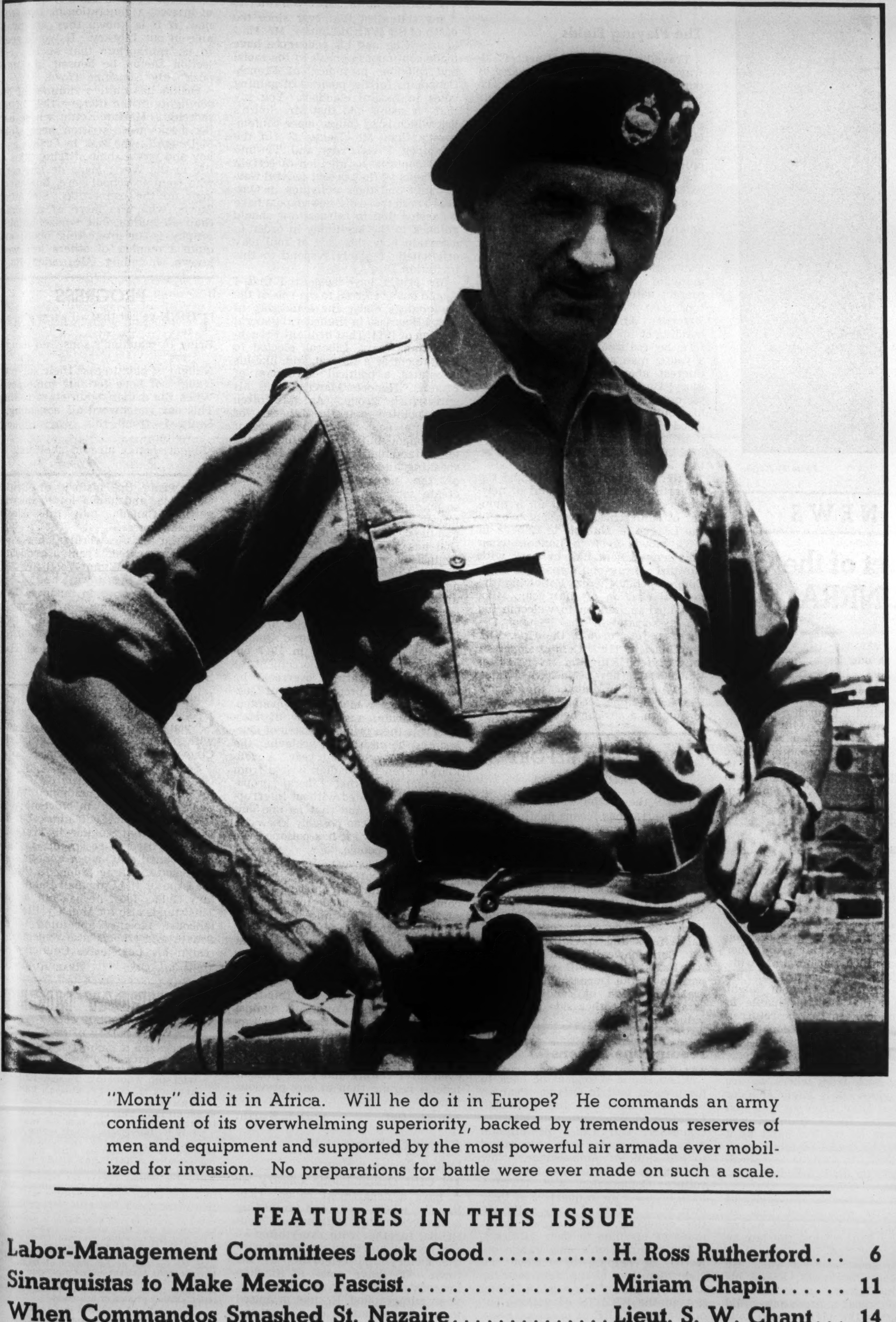

"Monty" did it in Africa. Will he do it in Europe? He commands an army confident of its overwhelming superiority, backed by tremendous reserves of men and equipment and supported by the most powerful air armada ever mobilized for invasion. No preparations for battle were ever made on such a scale.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Hour of the Fighting Men

THE minds of Canadians today are far away from Canada. They are filled with thoughts of that long and terrible battle front of Fortress Europe where our sons and brothers are poised to deliver the last and mortal blow to the conspiracy that was to have made the world a vassal to an all-conquering Germany. Against the background of vast explosions all along the English Channel and the North Sea and in the Mediterranean, the words of statesmen preparing the new world sound thin and unreal, and the mutual denunciations of politicians preparing their election platforms are positively squeaky. This is the hour of the fighting men, the hour to which the last four years have been but a preliminary.

Of necessity, our thoughts at such a time as this are actually prayers. No man, however "modern" or scientific-minded, can think of this impending conflict without thinking also of that Being in whose hand are all the corners of the earth, and who breaketh the arrows of the bow, the shield, and the sword, and the battle. It is well, therefore that we should gather together in the temples of that Being, and make our prayers in common. The nation's destiny is in the hands of God; let us give voice to our trust in Him.

Mr. King's Speech

MR KING'S speech at Westminster last week will not be generally appraised at its rightful value in Canada, because the point of view from which it should be judged is not widely possessed by Canadians. It was a speech designed to produce certain results, not in Canada, and not in the British Empire, but in the international world. Mr. King's main concern throughout his prime ministership, but especially in the later and more difficult years, has been predominantly international. We do not mean by this that he has been willing in any way to sacrifice the interests of Canada to those of a vague generalized humanity; we mean rather that he is profoundly convinced that only in a well organized international world can Canada hope to find security and complete self-fulfilment.

American opinion, as it will express itself in the elections which are now only a few months away, is the most important undetermined factor in the world situation today. Mr. King never loses sight of that factor. It would easily be possible just now to make the British Commonwealth of Nations look to a great part of the American people like a strong power bloc organized for the chief purpose of elbowing the United States aside in the rivalry for military and commercial position after the war. Mr. King is acutely conscious of that danger, and conscious also that no voice can soothe the alarm in the American breast as effectively as a Canadian one. Hence the accent on the notes of inclusiveness and not of exclusiveness, of co-operation rather than unification, of co-operation which "is capable of indefinite expansion" rather than of unification which involves the surrender of individuality. The *form* of the British Commonwealth is based upon "common allegiance to the Crown"—a phrase which also recurred several times, and which is itself highly suggestive of the latitude and diversity of the Commonwealth structure; but the *spirit* of the British Commonwealth consists in a conception of the nature of man and of the state which is entertained by many other nations, and notably by the United States, and which extends the true Commonwealth far beyond the borders of the legal or formal one.

We do not see how any class of Canadians can find grave fault with Mr. King's speech, except those who are still convinced that what

(*Continued on Page Three*)

LESTER B. PEARSON *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

"Mike" Pearson, Product of the Old Manse, is Big Man in UNRRA

By COROLYN COX

NO CONTRIBUTION asked of Canada by the rest of the world either in war or peace has filled her with greater just pride than the promoter's role she has been assigned in setting up the United Nations Food and Agricultural Commission. The post of Chairman we, and the United Nations, have entrusted to Lester B. Pearson, Minister Counselor of the Canadian Embassy in Washington. He is also Chairman of the Supplies Committee of "UNRRA", the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and since UNRRA is the first organization of the two that will come in direct contact with the countries of Europe as they emerge from the long night of enemy occupation, obviously the intelligence and effectiveness of its administration will be important to the long term plan of the Commission.

Canadians who have not been closely in contact with these two organizations are likely to wonder why two, and what it is all about. Briefly, UNRRA has three main purposes: (1) to help the people of liberated territories to help themselves; (2) to take care of their pressing immediate needs, food for the starving and the like, (3) to speed the day of its own self-liquidation as a test of its success.

On the other hand is United Nations Food and Agriculture Commission, surprising, stimulating outgrowth of the Conference President Roosevelt called last year in Hot Springs, Virginia, when delegates of forty-four nations arrived in polite cynicism, departed with hope in their souls, establishing a piece of permanent world machinery of cooperation which may start us off on something intelligent and workable.

The primary Freedom of the Atlantic Charter, Freedom from Hunger, is a powerful weapon in the enforcement of world peace. The world has paid a high price for hungry people left to militarist dictators in both Germany and Japan.

Mike Pearson — nobody EVER calls him Lester, and to his associates and half the diplomats of the world he is just "Mike"—is a career diplomat in our Department of External Affairs. In the first place, he is made of good, sound material, product of the "Old Manse," the son of a United Church minister, equipped early in life with a set of principles. As the family moved from one pastorate to another, Mike spent his early days getting used to one public school after another in Toronto, Peterborough, Chatham and Hamilton. He didn't plan to mix—he just had to.

Ambulance Unit

Pearson, who is forty-six, was only through one year in University of Toronto when the last war broke out, and he joined an ambulance unit for service overseas. In Salonika, tending the stagnant succession of typhus, enteric, malaria and other fevers that filled the hospitals without battle action, seemed an unheroic substitute for war, but taught him things that are invaluable in his present job. In 1917 he returned to England for a commission in the Infantry, then transferred to the flying service, just in its embryonic stage.

Looking back from where we are to-day, it gives one a slight shudder to note that Mike, after an hour and forty minutes flying training, was turned loose to try his hand as a pilot. Later he crashed badly enough to be returned to Canada to convalesce, wound up an R.A.F. instructor in Toronto.

Pearson returned to University of Toronto after war ended, took an honors degree in history, but balked at the long haul toward the law he had originally had in mind. Life seems too short after a war. He plunged into "business", joined his brother in Chicago in Armor and Company, meat producers, did everything in the plant and a tour in the office, concluded he was not cut out for an American business man. His brother, however, stayed to become a "big shot."

Back in Toronto, preferring to teach history, he was given a graduate fellowship to get an M.A. at Oxford. Many earnest Canadian and American scholars get so much less out of Oxford than did Mike. He went in for games, "to the detriment of his studies," soaked up education on the side. In the perfect club for gentlemen, recruiting ground for the ruling class and trade union of mental ability that Oxford is, Mike remained the complete Canadian, and was universally popular with Englishmen.

The Playing Fields

Travelling on the continent is always a big part of the experience of our Rhodes Scholars who go to Oxford. Mike saw Europe touring as a member of some Oxford team playing matches against European clubs, which gave him an approach to his future territory not always enjoyed by diplomats.

When Pearson returned to teach history at Toronto University he was one of the interesting flock that included Vincent Massey, now Canadian High Commissioner in London, and Hume Wrong, now Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in Ottawa. Like so many of the others, Mike came in contact with the late Dr. O. D. Skelton, then Chief of Department of External Affairs, concerned with building it up for the expanding future he realized it must meet. If a young man valued hard work and interest above big pay and public glory, Dr. Skelton let him realize in his quiet way that here was a place his country could use him. Pearson stood his departmental examinations, along with Hugh Keenleyside, in 1928, was appointed First Secretary at Ottawa.

After the usual odd jobs round the Department that are the lot of newcomers, Pearson worked on a number of conferences, was sent over to the League of Nations in Geneva in 1935, moved over to London when Mr. Bennett sent him to work with Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner there. Following the general election of that year, Mike remained in London to welcome his old asssociate in the History Department of Toronto, the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner to the United Kingdom ever since. When Col. (now General) Vanier was appointed Minister to France, Pearson became second in command in London, a post he held all through the 1940-41 blitz until he came back to Ottawa in the summer of 1941.

Pearson was made Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and specialized in British Commonwealth and European Affairs. In the swift wartime expansion of the Department, his general knowledge of conditions and affairs on the other side proved invaluable.

Feeding the Nations

When Hume Wrong came back to his present post in Ottawa, Pearson was sent down to the Canadian Legation in Washington as Minister Counselor. Our Chief of Mission there has of course now been raised to the rank of Ambassador. Now the United Nations Food and Agriculture Commission and UNRRA have been set up in quarters of their own, with a staff of many nationalities collecting, and Pearson gives much of his time to their affairs.

The Commission's long range objective of helping to achieve the right quantities of the right food for all the peoples of the world is based not on the RIGHTS of nations but on the WELFARE of peoples. Feeding Great Britain has been a prime war objective taken on by Canada. Citizens of this country have therefore had a pretty good education in what it is all about, what the effect of such policies has upon the agricultural industry of such a country as ours.

WEATHER REPORT

(Passed by Censor)

NOW'S the season when the rustle
Of soft winds means hustle-bustle
Out to plant our seeds and then
In to splint our backs again.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Racial Prejudice and Who Began It in Quebec?--Orilliana Et Al

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of May 6 you refer to my statement that ever since the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Mackenzie King and his colleagues have made continuous appeals to the racial and religious prejudices of French-Canadians for the purpose of gaining votes in federal elections. You say that "it seems odd that Mr. Smith's list, which is of course more contemporary than Mr. Dexter's" (in the Winnipeg *Free Press* and Toronto *Star*) contains no mention of certain opponents of the present federal Government and their activities in Quebec. These two daily newspapers have suggested that in fairness one should go back to the beginning in order to ascertain how this sort of foul play originated. I gladly respond to this invitation.

My critics have suggested that I should have referred to the role of the Nationalists under the leadership of Henri Bourassa in the federal general election of 1911. That brilliant French-Canadian was a Liberal, elected to Parliament as a Liberal, and, like his associates, a political descendant of Premier Honoré Mercier and his anti-British group. As has often been pointed out, the Liberals of Mercier's day took advantage of their opportunity to accentuate misunderstandings between the English-speaking and French-speaking parts of the population, in order to create sentiments which they could so manage as to serve their own interests. They were the men who began the development of the movement that has now existed for fifty years against Anglo-Canadians and the British Empire. Mercier started the agitation against the hanging of Riel after the Rebellion of 1885 to set a large portion of Quebec aflame. It was with the aid of Mercier and his group that Laurier captured Quebec in 1896. When Laurier in 1917 opposed compulsory reinforcement of the Canadian army overseas he counted on the prepared soil of Quebec and he was not disappointed. Lomer Gouin, a son-in-law of Mercier, was then prime minister of Quebec and he assisted in achieving the Liberal victory of that year. A well-known French-Canadian writes from Montreal that this Liberal propaganda has persisted without interruption ever since and that no one outside of Quebec can possibly know "in what awful way" it has poisoned the minds of the people.

This game was very effective in the snap election of 1940. Mr. Lapointe told the electors of Quebec that if compulsion was used for military service overseas he and his Quebec colleagues would resign from the Cabinet, and he left the impression that his English-speaking colleagues had authorized him to make that statement.

There is no denying that this trick of setting French-Canadians against Anglo-Canadians and the British Empire was first played in Mercier's day, and that it has been resorted to with increasing ruthlessness and with even direr results under the present federal regime than at any previous time.

Toronto, Ont. F. D. L. SMITH.

About Orillians

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN OUR Orillia Public Library we have a department called "Orilliana", where we are collecting books written by Orillians and about Orillia, together with everything we can lay our hands on connected with the history and celebrities of the town. We have most of Stephen Leacock's books, a large number of them autographed. He had promised to put his signature on the others, but characteristically put off doing so till another day—and never did.

What we now want to do is to make a Leacock collection. We have already arranged with a clipping bureau to send us all the editorial tributes to him. We should also like to file away characteristic letters and similar material, which otherwise will be lost, but which will be of interest a generation or two from now, if it is known they are available in our Library. It would seem to us appropriate that such a collection should be housed in "Mariposa"—the Sunshine Town.

Orillia has quite a number of lesser lights in the literary field of authorship. Marian Keith, whose earlier books were written here; John McDougall, who was in Orillia as a boy and wrote some stirring tales of life in the West; Mazo de la Roche, who went to school here, but hasn't kept up the connection; Sir Adam Steele, who was more of a soldier than an author, but whose autobiography is an interesting book; and quite a number of others less well-known, including Alexander Begg, who wrote the history of British Columbia, and had a lot to do with getting Canada into the Alaska boundary mess.

In the artistic world also we are well represented. Frank Carmichael and Elizabeth Wynn Wood are both natives of the town, and L. R. O'Brien was once in business here.

In our Orilliana we are trying to preserve these literary and artistic traditions for future generations.

Orillia, Ont. C. HAROLD HALE

PROGRESS

THINK ye not that all these slaughters
Bring to mankind's sons and daughters
Naught of gain to ease their sorrows,
Naught of hope for fair tomorrows.
When the drums again start roiling,
This our watchword all consoling,
Learned from this war's bloody welters—
"Bigger, better air-raid shelters!"

L. V. G.

Senate and Council

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONCERNING Sir Thomas Chapais you state: "He is the only person with a seat in both the Legislative Council and the Dominion Senate."

Senator du Tremblay was appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council in 1924 and was summoned to the Senate of Canada on November 19, 1942. This oversight must be due to the fact that Senator du Tremblay was supposed to resign his Legislative Council seat, when appointed to the Senate. But according to the latest issue of the Canadian Parliamentary Guide, 1944, he has not as yet. This stands also for Hon. Cyrille Vaillancourt, recently appointed to the Senate and who is also expected to resign his Legislative Council seat.

Montreal, Que. REAL ROUSSEAU.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

the Commonwealth needs is a single voice and a single central council to pronounce that voice. They are not, we suggest, a very numerous element in this country, nor one which can cherish much hope of determining its course. The Prime Minister pronounced himself as strongly in favor not only of close consultation and co-operation, but of "effective co-ordination of policies." That phrase certainly does not limit us to the improvizations and last-minute decisions of pre-war years; it does not bar "commitments"; it must refer to long-term policies as well as to those which affect only the next month or year. But the policies continue to be those of separate nations, and the process of co-ordination remains open to other nations to join, even if they are not associated with us by common allegiance to the Crown.

The circumstances all were such as to suggest that Mr. King was speaking not only for Canada but for the Commonwealth, and that his words were carefully calculated to allay any concern that may have arisen lately among people outside of the Commonwealth and not very clearly informed as to its character, concern lest it may develop into a centralized and aggressive military empire perhaps faintly resembling one of those against which we are now fighting. It must be remembered that there are millions of people outside of the Commonwealth, and perhaps a few within it, who do not realize how utterly impossible, how totally foreign to the whole character of our institutions and our peoples, such a development is.

Notable Centennial

GEORGE WILLIAMS, an English dry-goods clerk, started something which ran away from him, and has been running ever since. No doubt he expected that his Young Men's Christian Association would be a nursery of Victorian piety; a group where the deep solemnity of life, in 1844, would be brought to the notice of the young and frivolous.

The organization gradually became more Christian than pious; that is to say, instead of training young men to moody meditation on the state of their own souls, it encouraged the mastery, or even neglect, of self for the advantage of others. It inculcated a livelier interest in the good life, the balanced regimen of a sound mind in a sound body, for the growing of a good soul. It encouraged interest in the graces of tolerance and brotherliness in a complex society.

If you find men of all varieties and creeds in the gymnasiums and study-classes of the City bases, that is surely the spirit of the Nazarene, who consorted with sinners and even ate with them. And in the battle areas the good work goes on. All comers in uniform are welcome under the Red Triangle huts or tents. Even at the far-away time of the Fenian Raid, and in every conflict since, the Y.M.C.A. has been serving the troops of Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

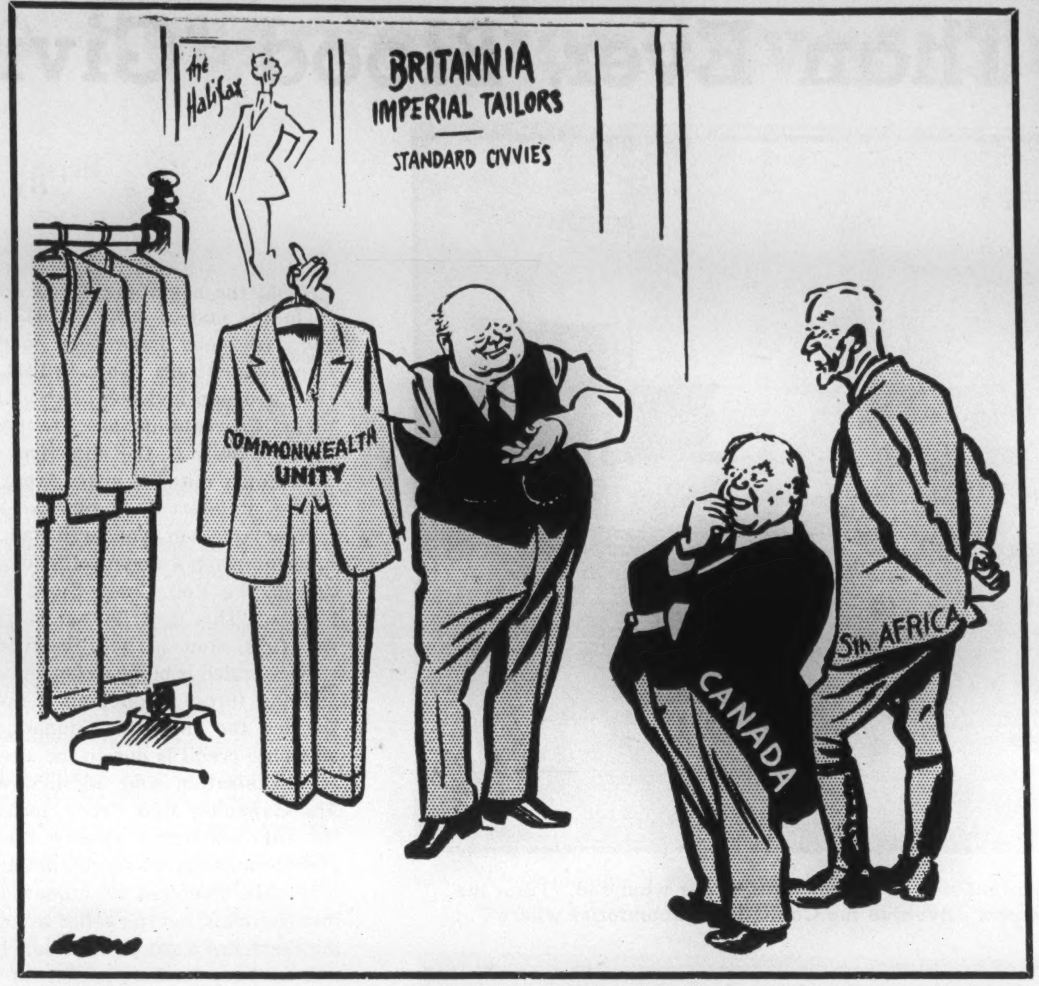
Its service for a hundred years has been worthy of the steady support of the public, for a Y.M.C.A. leader spells out his Christianity in action. His ideal is similar to that of Chaucer's poor parson:

"But Christes lore and his apostles twelve
He taughte, and first he folwed it himselve."

Indians and the War

THERE has been, we learn, an official statement concerning the allegation, referred to in our issue of two weeks ago, that an officer of the Indian Department had said that it was better that Indians should die than that money to save them should be diverted from the prosecution of the war. The Hon. T. A. Crerar in a press release issued March 29 stated that he had spoken to the official in question and was very certain that no such statement had been made.

The practice of dealing with such matters by press releases appears to us inadequate. The original allegation was made by a highly-placed clergyman in an interview in an Edmonton newspaper, which no doubt carried the subsequent press release. But the press release did not come to our attention, nor did it come to the attention of at least two journals which have commented upon the matter much more recently than March 29, and to whom we are sending the press release in the hope that it will at least prevent further quotation of the original statement. A question and answer in the House of Commons would have been a far more effective method of dealing with the matter—and it is a matter which needed dealing with.



"H-M-M — SHOW US YOUR OUTSIZES"

The fact that the original allegation proceeded from a clergyman did not appear in most of the subsequent quotations, and need not have appeared in the parliamentary proceedings. It obviously makes the whole matter more embarrassing for the Department, but it was of interest only so long as there was no official denial of the allegation. Until that denial the public had to form its own opinion of the probability or otherwise of the allegation; and the personality of the maker had to be taken into consideration. The official statement is to the effect that the Minister had spoken to the officer in question and is very certain that the clergyman's "memory is at fault and that no such statement was made." That, unless the clergyman desires to reopen the discussion, ends the case.

Mr. Slaght and Credit

MR. SLAGHT'S appearance in the Bank Act debate as a proponent of the theory that "the right to issue credit" should be "revested in the Canadian people" is interesting and significant. Mr. Slaght is not the kind of person who picks up theories just for the fun of waving them around. He is an extremely practical politician, and presumably he sees some entirely practical advantage to be gained, either in the constituency of Parry Sound or in the political field in general, by a vigorous attack upon the chartered banks.

To do him justice, we do not think that his demand that the Canadian people should start "issuing credit" was intended to refer to credit for anybody and everybody. His language was very vague and general, which will probably be helpful in Parry Sound, but his illustrations all referred to the issuance of credit for the Dominion of Canada, which has become the chief borrower in the country as a result of the enormous cost of the present war. The question of the credit-worthiness of the borrower for whom credit is to be created does not, therefore, enter into the argument, as it would if he had been discussing the question of creating credit for private enterprises. Mr. Slaght wants the Dominion of Canada to do its borrowing from its own bank and pay its own bank the interest, and he figures that it would thus be getting its money interest-free.

The idea is an alluring one, and Mr. Slaght is by no means the first person who has felt its allurement. The only trouble is that the allurement disappears if one looks closely into the subsequent results of such an operation. Mr. Slaght either has not looked closely, or has figured that the electors of Parry Sound can be relied upon not to look closely. For the subsequent results of this transaction are that the money borrowed by the Dominion from the Bank of Canada is promptly paid out by the Dominion to the munition makers, the contractors, the members of the armed forces, and all the other people to whom the nation owes money for their services. The entire sum is added to the outstanding total of (1) paper money and (2) bank deposits in the chartered banks. (The private citizen does not deposit with the Bank of Canada.) If the total is X plus Y, the amount of paper money is increased by X and the amount of bank deposits is increased by Y. Now if the money had been borrowed from the chartered banks in the orthodox manner, their increased deposits would have been offset by a corresponding increase in their assets in the shape of Dominion bonds, and they would have no more money to lend to private borrowers than they had before. But if it is borrowed from the Bank of Canada, what the banks get as an addition to their assets is a fresh lot of claims against the Bank of Canada, redeemable on demand and bearing no interest. These are not productive investments, they are non-productive cash reserves, and there is an inevitable and insuperable urge in the banking system to convert non-productive reserves into income-producing investments, whenever their reserves are substantially higher than they need to be. The banks therefore begin lending more money to private borrowers, not only to the extent of Y, but to the extent of several times Y, because an increase in loans always increases the amount of deposits and thus creates more money to loan again, *so long as the proportion of reserves to liabilities remains adequate.* But there has also been an increase of X in the amount of actual money in circulation, so that the total increase in purchasing power in the country is X plus several times Y. That is plain inflation.

The business of the Bank of Canada is not to manufacture free credit for the Dominion of Canada, no matter how attractive the prospect of free credit may be to Mr. Slaght and the voters of Parry Sound. The business of the Bank of Canada is to manage the reserves of the Canadian chartered banks, so that they will never be either too large or too small for the health of the country's business. The country is fortunate in having a Finance Minister who understands this, and unfortunate in having a number of politicians who either do not understand it or think that it is a minor matter in comparison with their own political objectives.

The Passing Show

WHAT'S this about the N.W.L.B. refusing to hear Professor McDougall on the railway wage question because he was not an interested party? He sounded very interested.

•

"It is estimated that one-fifth of all the world's running fresh water."—Truro *Daily News.*

Come on! Finish the statement. "Is bottled and sold by government liquor control authorities."

•

We can tell without any weather bulletins that it is a fine spring in Vancouver. All we need is the news items about the Doukhobors.

•

The world is changing, possibly for the better. Tommy Manville hasn't been married for two or three months now.

•

Why not tattoo the registration card on the registered person? Then the Doukhobors wouldn't have to be fined for not showing it.

•

NEXT-OF-KIN
HOMES PLANNED
—News Heading.

How about dreaming up a home that is kin-proof instead?

•

Mr. Tim Buck says that Mr. McTague obtained his leading position in the Progressive Conservative party by serving on the War Labor Board. But we can't all obtain political leadership by getting sent to jail for sedition.

•

Etiquette advice on the women's page of the Montreal *Star* says that if you strike up a casual conversation with a service man on a train or bus you shouldn't talk about your brother or cousin who is in the army. Incidentally, what's the old rule about talking to strangers?

•

"In Quebec a highway police officer was paid $3000 a year for three years and given no duties to perform."—Montreal newspaper.

Don't exaggerate, brother. He had to endorse the cheques.

•

Canadian railway brotherhoods are asking 100 million dollars a year increase in wages. Brotherhoods, can you spare a dime?

•

"Buzz" Beurling was originally rejected by the R.C.A.F. for failing to meet educational standards. He has educated a lot of Germans since then.

•

Poem to be Recited by the Minister of Pensions

We want to build a hospital
To lay the wounded down
But nobody will have it
In his part of the town.

They won't have it at the bottom;
They won't have it at the top.
And that is the point
Where we always stop.

And all sorts of funny thoughts
Run through my head.
We'll never build it anywhere,
But somewhere else instead.

L. V. G.

•

Anyway it was nice weather to be evicted in.

•

Nobody can say that Mr. Curtin hides behind a curtain.

•

Mr. King's nickname at college was "Rex." The joint ambition of Mr. Bracken and Mr. Coldwell (and some others) is to be able to call him "Ex."

•

Industrial grievance procedure should include means by which the grievances of the general public could get some attention.

•

Mr. Clarence Streit thinks it would help British-American relations if the House of Lords were abolished. But where could we put retired Canadian millionaires?

•

A reader of the Kirkland Lake *Northern News*, irate at broken glass on the highways, suggests the Liquor Control Board should make customers drink their beer when they buy it, so they'll have no bottles to throw around. Then all we'll have to worry about is broken heads on the highways.

•

A burglar in Montreal stole $500 in Victory Bonds. That is a real tribute to the publicity men behind the loan.

•

Senator Murdock said the Senate was not "a lot of fussy old men."

They're fussy about not being called fussy.

Now, More Than Ever, Blood "Giving" Is Vital

By Grace Younkie

FROM the beginning of the war up to the end of 1943, 750,032 donations of blood have been made by Canadian citizens. Now, in 1944, with the European invasion close at hand, many thousand donors are needed; 20,000 weekly is the objective. Only a "widow's mite" is asked from each person at intervals of nine weeks.

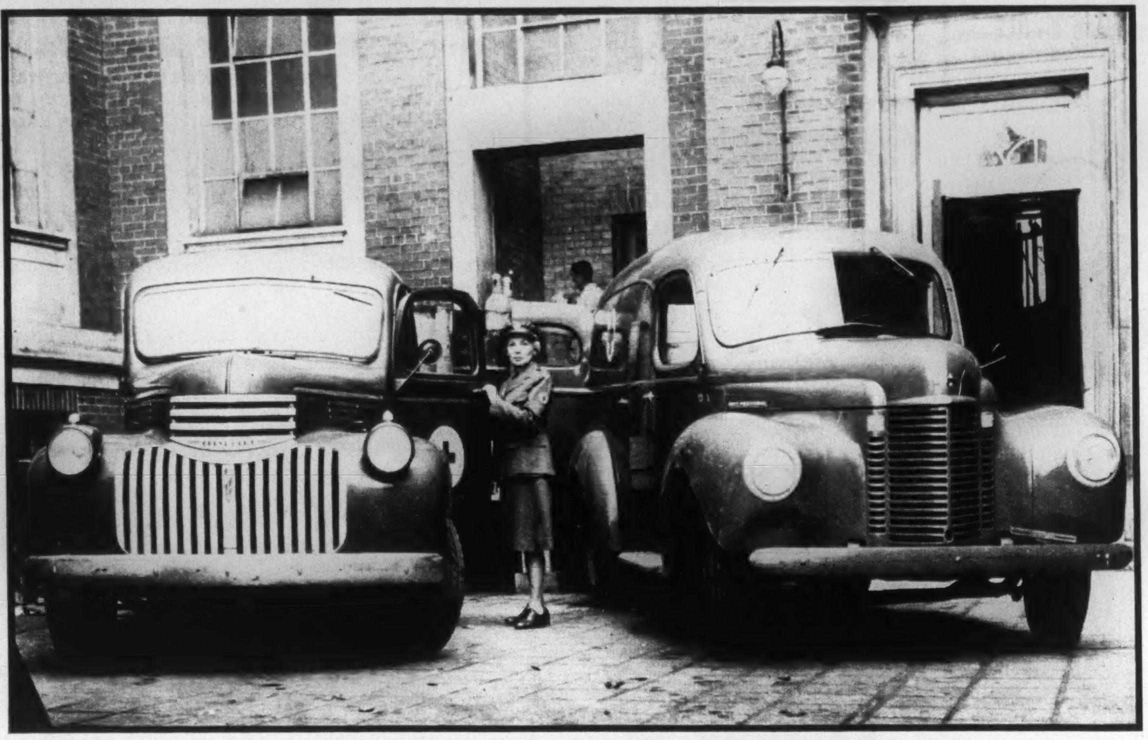
Have you ever wondered just what happens after a donation of blood at one of the Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics? This contribution is merely the first step in the blood donor service which is being extended to our fighting forces throughout the world. Besides the individual donors, considerable credit is due to the agencies of organization and administration. The Canadian Red Cross Society is the sole collecting agency for this great humanitarian service in Canada.

In this diversion of human blood into channels for the relief of suffering there lies a story. As whole blood will not keep for long periods of time, it is not shipped from Canada for use in transfusions overseas.

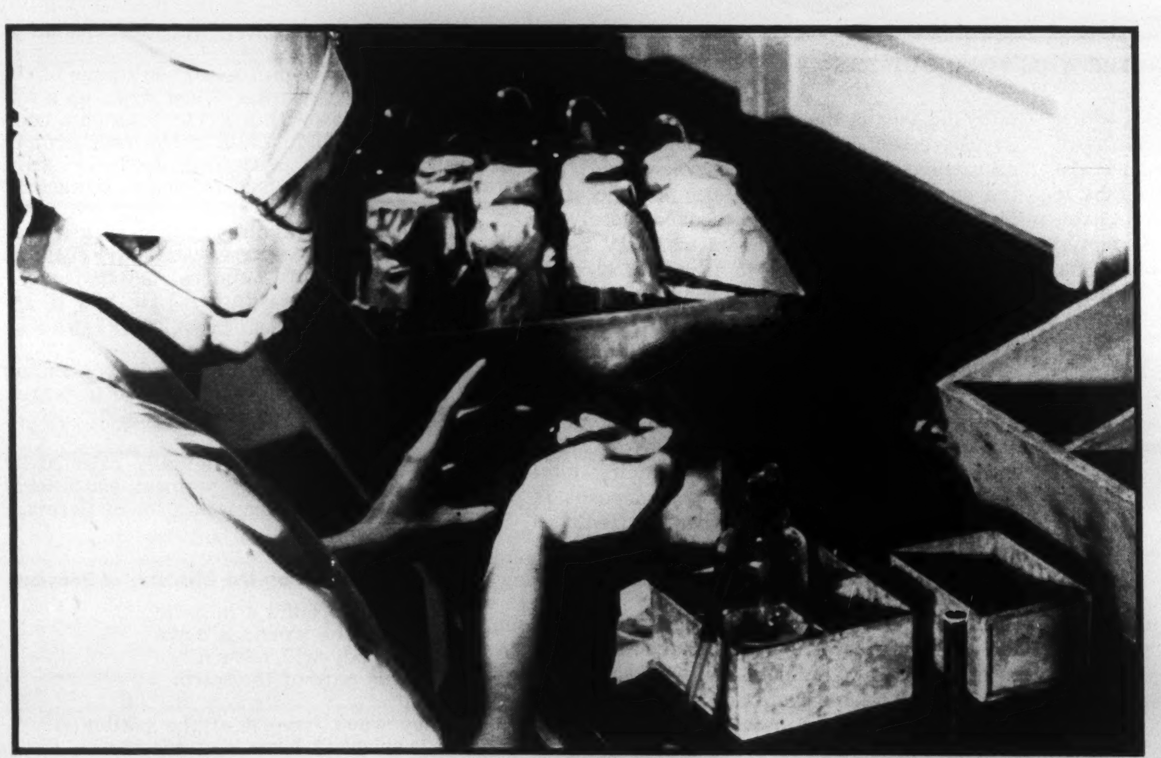
At the beginning of the war, Professor C. H. Best and his associates experimented at the University of Toronto to discover a substitute for blood that could be prepared on a large scale and shipped in stable form. Investigation in the field of blood serum was carried on as it is often found to be as effective as whole blood in the treatment of shock, a condition which follows casualty. In burns it is a part of the preferred form of treatment. A severely injured patient suffering from shock may die. He becomes cold and clammy, with low pulse and lapses into a semi-conscious condition. It is in this state that the capillaries of the blood vessels become permeable and the vital life-line,—the serum, seeps out and is lost in the tissue. It has been found, that at this critical point administration of serum is invaluable; its proteins contain the properties enabling the retention of blood in the vessel walls and the ebbing tide of life is renewed.

Experimentation proved that serum could be prepared on a mass scale and in its dried state would keep over a period of years. Storage under almost any conditions does not impair its therapeutic qualities. However, the facilities and funds of one department of the University were inadequate for the extensive program required for production. Consequently many heads got together to plan ways and means of converting the blood into dried serum in sufficient quantities. First of all the Department of National Defense provided one drying unit. Many patriotic bodies contributed. Then in January 1941 the Federal Government and the Connaught Laboratories took over the production of blood serum for use overseas and on the home front.

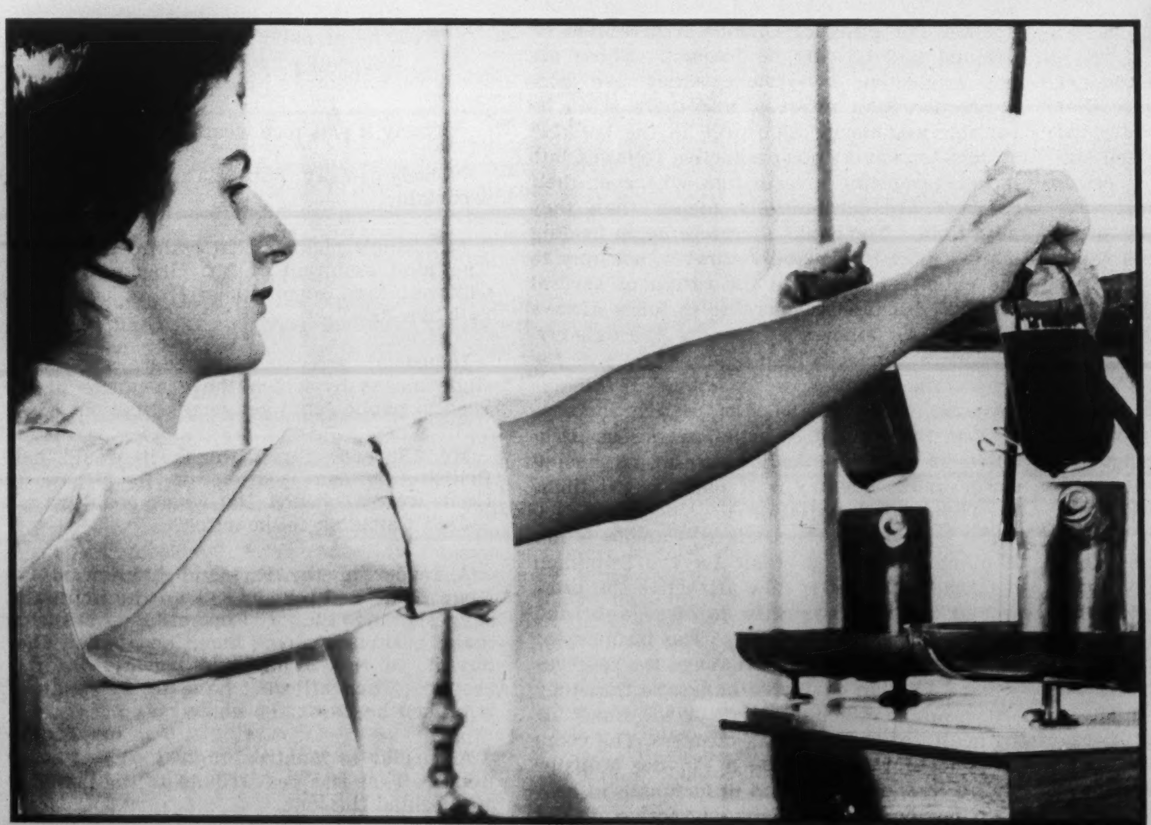
THE Canadian Red Cross Society was asked to collect the blood and forward it to the Laboratories who in turn provide general operating facilities and services of their scientific and administrative personnel. The Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, undertook financial responsibility of additional equipment, supplies and salaries of workers. Various provincial departments of health enthusiastically supported the project and provided the services of their laboratories. Thus with establishment of this modern



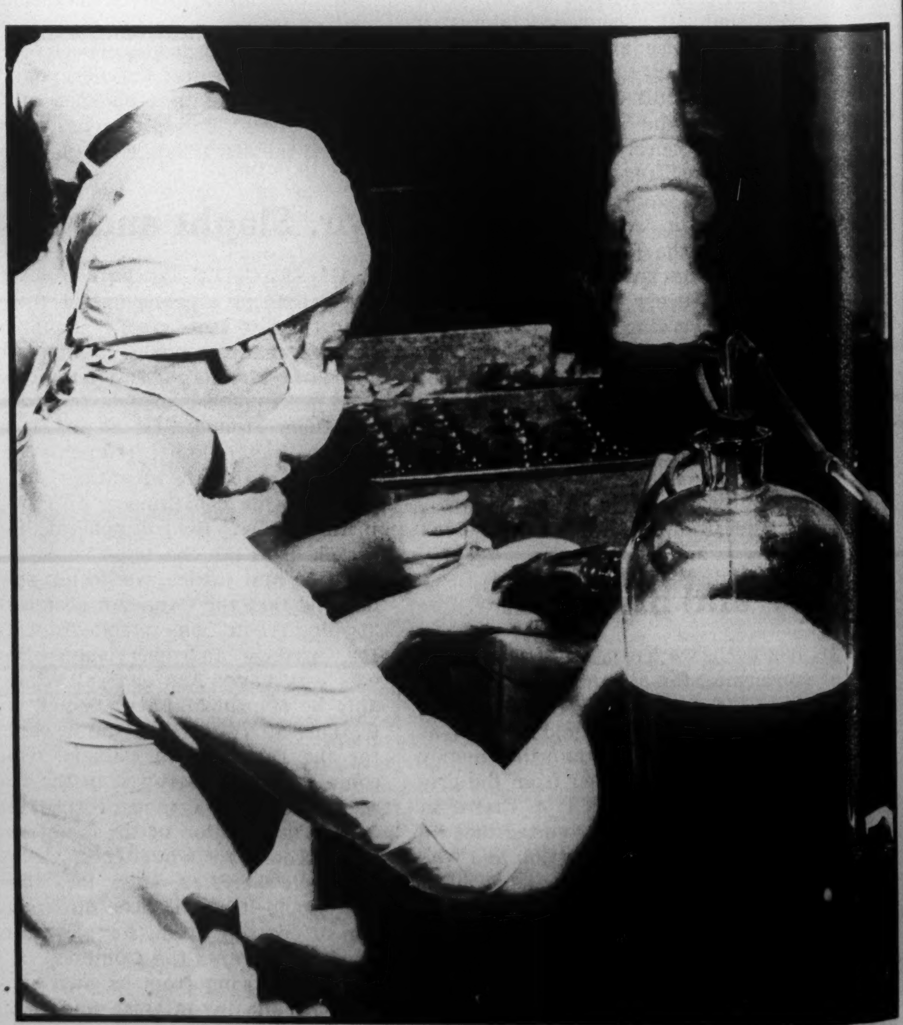
Your blood donation is the first and most important step in saving lives of our wounded. From the clinics the blood is rushed by Red Cross Transport drivers to the Connaught Laboratories where . . .



. . . it is processed into dry serum. First step: a mixture of serum and cells from each clot of blood is drawn into individual bottles. Every aseptic precaution is taken to maintain sterility of the serum.



Next the bottles are balanced in strong metal cups, placed in centrifuges and rotated for 15 minutes at 1800 revolutions per minutes. This action separates the undesirable red cells which settle to the bottom.



The clear serum on the top is drawn off into large bottles and stored in refrigerators. Each bottle contains the concentrate from 25 blood donations.

To Build Up Reserves for Invasion of Europe

Photos by Jean G. Merrill

blood institution, a crusade for blood donors got underway. Since then, 71 main and 300 sub-clinics have been set up with 33 of the mobile type operating on wheels.

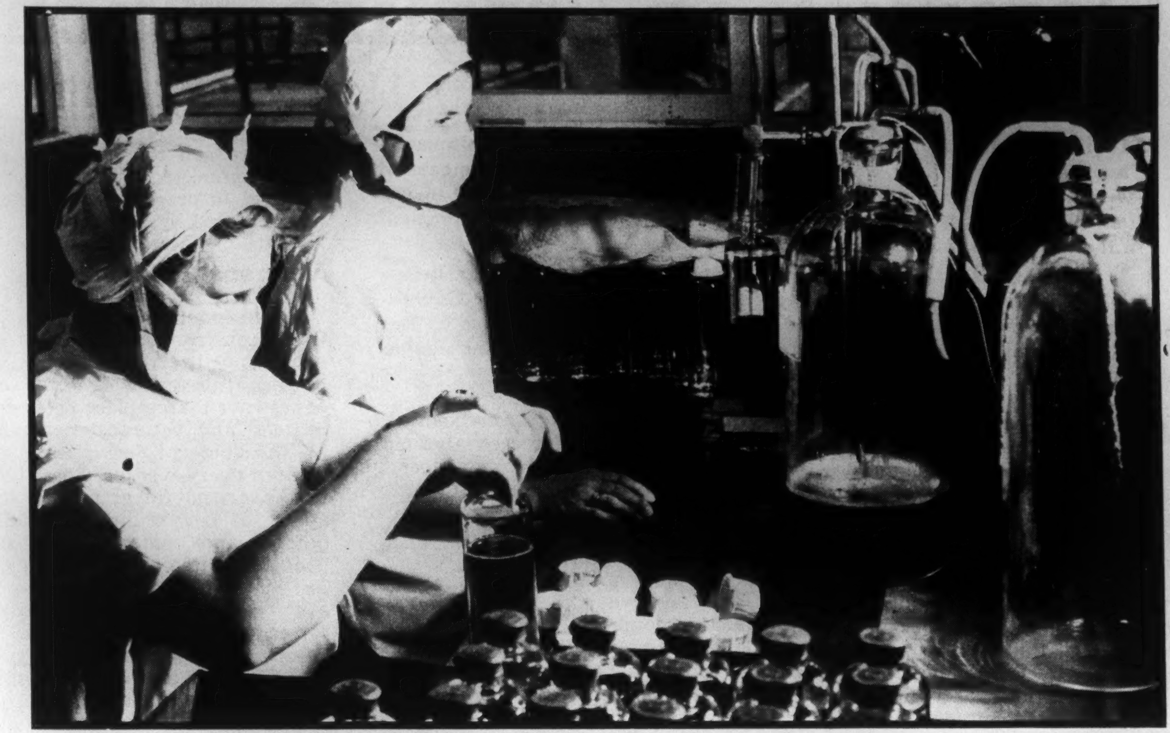
MANY persons have probably wondered what magic changes that 5/7 of a pint of blood they give into the strange mixture displayed in red-capped bottles in clinic windows. The converting of the blood into dried serum is a fascinating process. First the blood is collected from the clinics by the voluntary workers of the Canadian Red Cross Transport services and delivered to the Laboratories. In the processing room a mixture of serum and cells from each clot of blood is drawn into individual bottles. A grand assemblage of thousands of pieces of glass and rubber tubing must be thoroughly cleansed and inspected for this operation. The bottles of approximately equal size are balanced in strong metal cups, placed in centrifuges and rotated for fifteen minutes at the rate of 1800 revolutions per minute. This action separates the undesirable red cells and they go eddying to the bottom. Then with technical skill and the utmost sterile precautions, the clear serum on the top is drawn off, like cream from the separator.

Since other further tests are to be conducted the liquid is transferred to a large bottle and stored in a refrigerator, each bottle containing the concentrate from 25 donations of blood. The precious fluid, now a rich amber shade, is filtered through sterilized asbestos pads and any remaining red cells and excessive fats which cloud its transparency are removed. The serum is now transferred to pint bottles, preparatory to drying. Rigid sterility tests have been conducted throughout the process.

The transmutation of dried blood serum takes place, finally, by freezing. To dry by heat would produce changes in the chemical nature of the substance and render it unfit for treatment of shock. Like heavy frost on the window pane it is frozen in a thin shell around the inside of the bottle. Kept under vacuum, in cabinets, for two or three days, the part of the serum which is ordinarily liquid is changed from ice to vapour and ejected by the evacuating system; only the essential elements, the dry proteins remain.

THE administration sets and the distilled water required to liquify the dried serum at the scene of action are also prepared by the same co-operative arrangement as the serum. With sanitary precautions, the administration sets composed of needles, filters, drop counters and observation tubes are sterilized and encased in cellophane. The ensemble of serum, water and sets is then packed in wooden boxes, ready for shipment overseas. There, it is merely necessary to mix the dried serum with the bottle of distilled water to provide the transfusion serum.

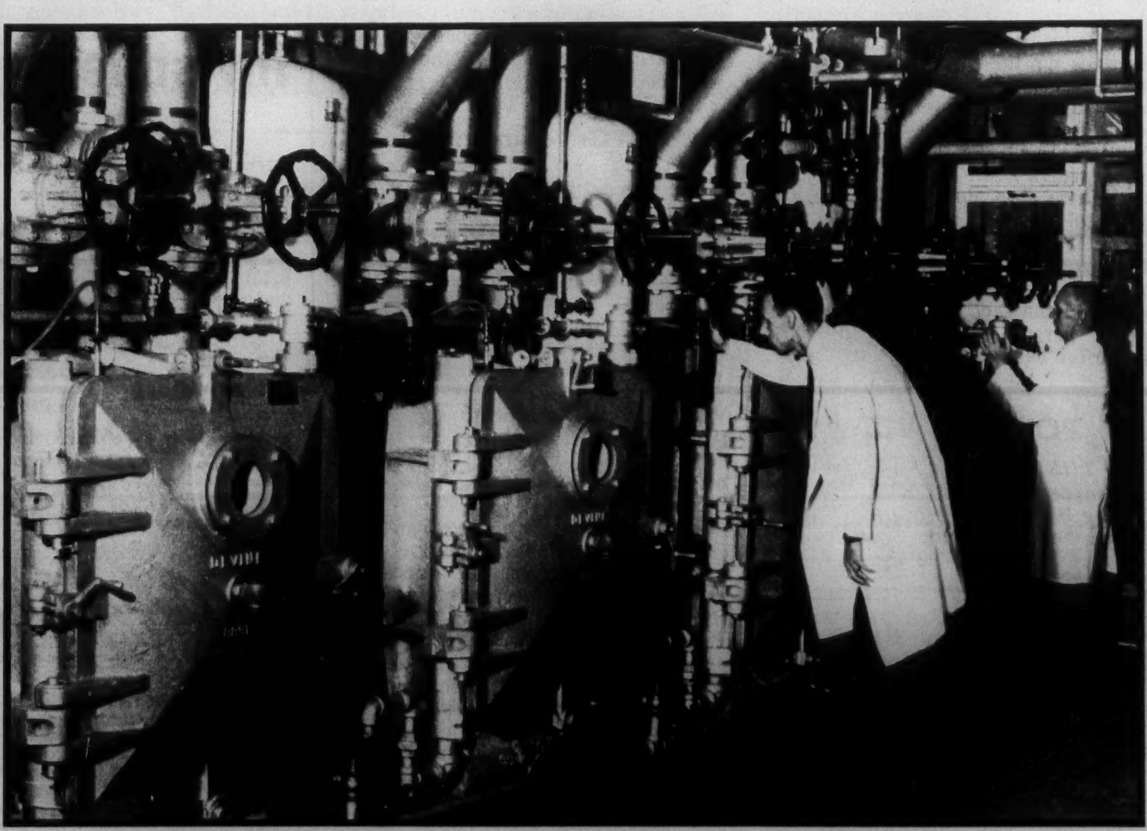
In thousands of cases it will halt the march of death on the battlefield and casualty lists can be shortened if sufficient blood serum is available for immediate transfusion. But five donations are required for a single donation to a wounded man and several may be needed so that the communique to folks back home may be, not the dread "Died of wounds", but the reassuring message: "progressing favorably".



The fluid, now a rich amber shade, is filtered through sterilized asbestos pads to remove any remaining red cells and excessive fats. Transferred to these pint bottles it is ready for drying.

But heat cannot be used. Instead, the change takes place at sub-zero temperatures in this refrigerator-type machine. It freezes the liquid serum in a thin shell around the inside of the bottles.

Packed ready for overseas shipment is this ensemble of serum, distilled water and administration sets. The serum plus the water provides the transfusion.



Final change takes place in these large cabinets, where the bottles with caps removed are kept under vacuum. The part of the serum which is ordinarily liquid passes off as vapor, leaving the dry proteins.

War's Labor-Management Committees Promise Much

By H. ROSS RUTHERFORD

Labor-management production committees are a wartime development. They have proved their worth in the democratic countries as a means of stepping up war production and improving the efficiency of plant operation. They also have to their credit a substantial record of achievement in the betterment of industrial relations.

In this article, H. Ross Rutherford, Executive Secretary of the Industrial Production Co-operation Board, recently established by the Government to promote the formation of labor-management committees in war industries, assesses the role of such committees in the reconstruction period.

OUT of the war has been developed a formula for harnessing labor and management to pull together as a team. In thousands of plants in Great Britain, the United States and Canada that formula—the labor-management production committee—has been profitably applied. Through this conference table technique, production has been materially stepped up and costs have been markedly lowered. The Aircraft Industry Relations Committee which has been instrumental in conjunction with the International Association of Machinists in establishing joint production committees in leading Canadian aircraft plants, is authority for the statement that over $400,000 has been saved in production costs during the past two years through suggestions from the man—and the woman—at the bench.

Equally significant, though not so readily measurable in dollars and cents, have been the bettered industrial relations resultant from properly organized and directed labor-management committees. Where genuine sincerity of purpose has imbued both labor and management, where both are animated by the spirit of "give and take", fuller mutual understanding and greater mutual confidence have been built up. This has been achieved without encroachment upon the prerogative of either management or the trade union.

Advisory Only

On the one hand labor-management production committees possess no executive authority. They are advisory and consultative only. Although it encourages workers to concern themselves with all phases of production and make suggestions to improve production processes, management relinquishes none of its direction or control. On the other hand trade union authority is in no way encroached upon as the committees do not deal with wages, working hours or grievances. These continue to be referred to the appropriate collective bargaining agency. The committees do, however, frequently deal with causes of friction or misunderstanding with a view of adjusting them to the mutual satisfaction of both parties before they become genuine grievances.

What value do such committees hold for peacetime industry when the urge to "produce for victory" will have ceased? Will the spirit of joint responsibility for production engendered in the face of a national emergency persist when tanks give way to motor cars and bullets to radios?

POINT OF VIEW

TO *THEM* he's just Old Flat-top,
Impossible, a "drool".
To the Board of Education
He's a teacher in the school.

MONA GOULD

The consensus of opinion among leaders in business and labor alike definitely foresees a continuation of the labor-management committee principle in the post war period. Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, recently stated he would not be without such committees in his plants. Invaluable suggestions and improvement of workers' morale had resulted. Placing emphasis on the importance of "human engineering" in industry this spokesman for American progressive business foresees labor-management production committees as essential after the war. Pat Conroy, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, and J. A. Sullivan, occupying the same position with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, have both stated joint production committees have an important role to play in the transition from war-time to peace-time production and should be continued in the post-war era.

Official Ottawa's view of the role of joint production committees in the post war period was recently given by the Chairman of the Industrial Production Co-operation Board, H. Carl Goldenberg, in these words: "Labor-management committees provide an opportunity for joint consultations on longer-range plans for the industrial readjustment that will be required after the termination of the war."

Teamwork Will Be Needed

Consideration of the magnitude of the industrial problems that will confront us in the reconstruction period supports these views. Just as maximum production of war needs has been achieved only through the patriotic co-operation of labor and management, so will the fulfilment of peacetime production requirements be most speedily and efficiently met through application of the principle of teamwork between the man who gives the order and he who executes it. Certainly a national tragedy would ensue if, with the coming of peace, management and labor elect to return to the old day of labor-management war as usual. Already a number of labor-management committees are beginning to ready themselves for the industrial readjustment that will follow the war's termination. In some instances this development has been forced on a committee because of reduced schedule or changes in emphasis of production within the plant. In other cases committees have begun to plan for the post war period without waiting for the impact of schedule reductions.

Used on Government Work

The Department of Munitions and Supply has officially recognized the important role that the labor-management committee can play in maintaining morale in event of contract changes by instructing all its contractors to utilize such committees for informing the workers as far in advance as possible of such changes with the reasons therefore. With advance information on all significant projected changes in the production schedule and with an explanation of why these changes are necessary, in terms of the war program, the labor-management committee can take constructive action to build a program designed to increase production as long as that is necessary, set up a rumor clinic to dispel false rumors about the production schedule and prepare advance notification to the workers in the plant with reasons. Experience shows that necessary adjustments in work schedules handled in this way can be accomplished with a minimum loss of efficiency and without a fall in production below what is still needed. The patriotic worker is also given an understanding of the rational basis for his resultant economic insecurity. As the works manager of one Canadian ammunition plant put it:

"It has been our experience that the more we can tell our joint production committee about proposed changes in program, the better they are accepted by the works."

Veterans' Problems

Other committees are planning for the reconstruction period by considering now the rehabilitation of employees at present overseas. Exchange of views is taking place between committees and veterans' organizations on the subject. One committee has written every worker from the plant in the armed forces asking each to advise of new training or skills acquired since entering the service. This committee plans to survey every job in the plant to determine which can be safely and efficiently performed by disabled veterans. It is proposed to give all employees returning to the company after military service a reasonable time to qualify for positions involving greater skill. Training and job-instruction will help them qualify for promotion.

Several months ago one Ontario munitions plant directed the attention of its workers to the postwar outlook by offering awards, through its joint production committee plan, for the best suggestions on how the company could most effectively function and maintain employment when reconversion came.

One hundred and fifty workers made suggestions—one of which, a fourteen page study of mass-production housing represented a substantial contribution to the company records. The chief significance of the worker response lay not so much in the number who participated, but in the evident realization that a sine qua non for postwar stability and security was the maintenance and increase of production.

Apart from questions of production and improved efficiency, labor-management committees, where operated in a spirit of sincere co-operation, have helped labor and management to know one another better. As the labor representatives discuss with management the production problems of the plant, they learn of the sincerity and skill of management and especially of its problems and of the difficulties which it must overcome. This is real worker education. On the other hand, in the sincere efforts of labor leaders and workers to find ways to improve productive efficiency managements find a common bond of interest between themselves and their employees. Management has perhaps been prone to assume that the production engineer and his technically trained staff possessed all relevant knowledge. Experience has shown that other knowledge and technical resources among the workers are available and waiting to be used. The labor-management committee is the channel through which this fund of knowledge is tapped. With representatives of his own choice conferring with management and discussing problems of mutual interest, the worker is given a sense of participation in the business. He feels that he "belongs". Distrust and suspicion give place to understanding and goodwill.

If industrial harmony is necessary for total war it will be no less imperative for the attainment of the post-war goals of full employment, higher standards of living and wide extension of social benefits to which labor, management and government have alike pledged themselves. The record of achievement which labor-management production committees have established in increased and improved production as well as bettered industrial relations is the best assurance that the spirit of teamwork they have developed during the war will be continued into the peace.

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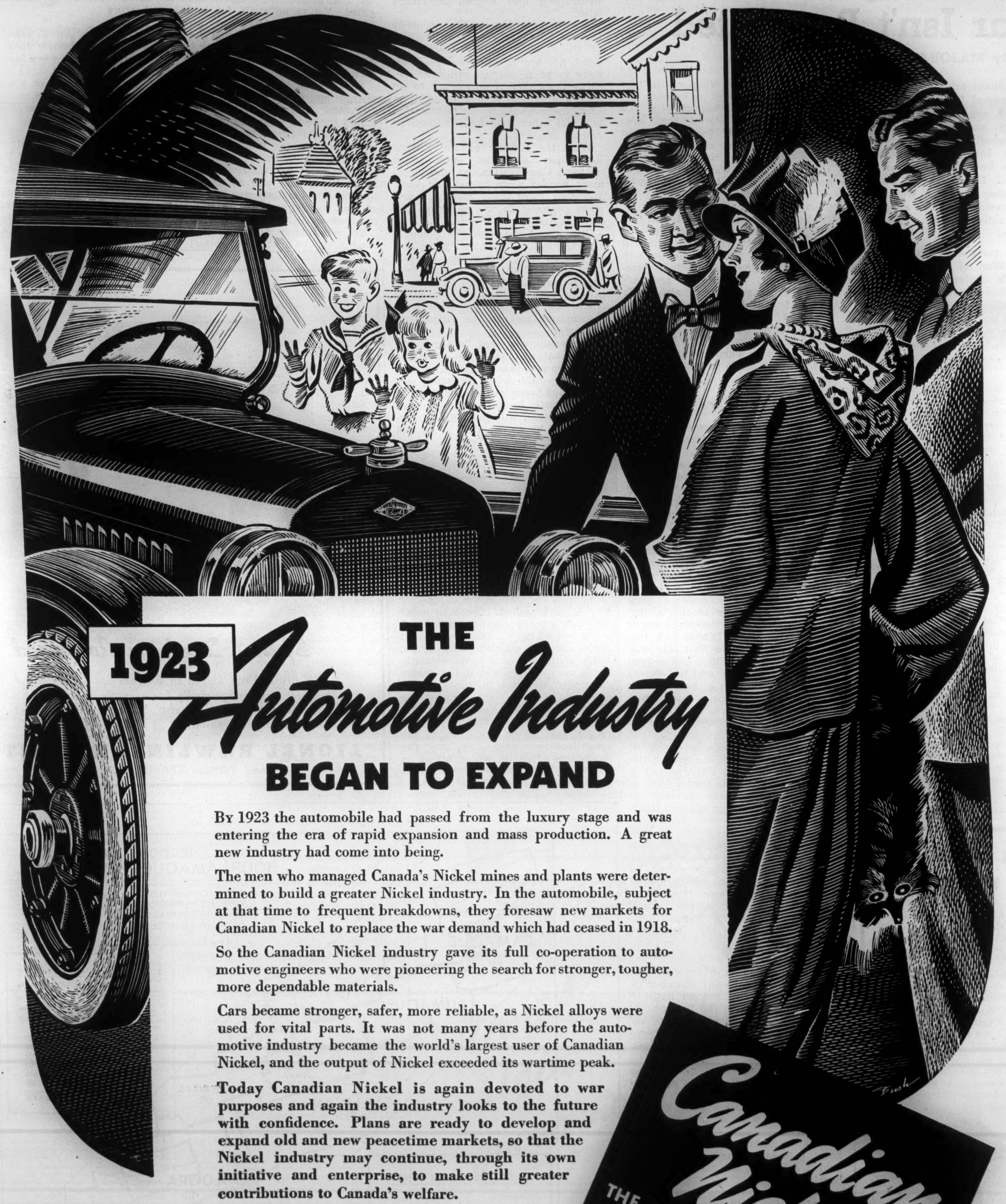

1923

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Next Step is Ruin if War Isn't Regulated

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. F. C. FULLER

War without rules is barbarism, says General Fuller, famed British tank expert and war commentator, and even among the most primitive people's tribal customs and taboos recognize that the beast in man must be restricted. The Medieval Church, recognizing that man would go to war restricted it like all other human activities with rules and sanctions.

These rules were first ignored in the Wars of Religion in the sixteenth century, then in the French Revolution, and again in 1914. With the present advance to "total war" it would seem that the only future step would be the extermination of the inhabitants of entire countries.

LIFE without rules is an anarchy hence, as order is essential to human society, among even the most primitive peoples are to be found taboos and tribal customs, and, as civilization advances, laws, ethical codes and religious sanctions are established, the aim of which is to restrict the beast within man.

Therefore, as war is an activity of life, it appears to me that Mr. Bernard Shaw is supremely right when he says, as he recently has done, that "War without chivalry (that is, without rules, without laws of war) reduces itself to an absurdity like all-in wrestling, which, as experts know, is a sham."

Many will object to this, because their emotions have so blotted out their reason that they look upon war as an end in itself—an act of vengeance or of justice—and not as a means towards an end—a more contented peace. Stranger still, though not a few of these people consider themselves Christians, they, nevertheless, look back upon the ages in which the Church genuinely attempted to restrict war by rules as profoundly barbaric.

Notwithstanding, the Medieval Church was wiser than the politicians of today. It held that man was born in original sin. In other words, that he is animal as well as human, and as a French poet has written: *"Le vieux sang de la bête est resté dans son corps"* (The old blood of the beast has remained in his body). Therefore it held that though war could not be eliminated, as it was part of man's very nature, it must be restricted by rules and sanctions like all other human activities.

The first step towards this end was the establishment of "The Peace of God" (*Pax Dei*), which is first heard of in the year 990. Its aim was to protect ecclesiastical buildings, clerics, pilgrims, women and peasants from the ravages of war; also cattle and agricultural implements.

The second step was "The Truce of God" (Treva Dei), initiated by the Synod of Elne in the year 1027. According to it all warfare was suspended from noon on Saturday until dawn on Monday.

Religious Sanctions

Later, this truce was extended from Wednesday evening to Monday morning. Later still, in 1095, at the Council of Clermont, Pope Urban II—the initiator of the Crusades—"proclaimed a weekly truce for all Christendom, adding a guarantee of safety to all who might take refuge at a wayside cross or at the plough."

The means of enforcing this truce were religious sanctions—excommunications and interdict—and though the results were meagre, these sanctions did effect something, for in the eyes of Christendom they at least placed the aggressor in the wrong.

A collateral restriction arose out of the feudal system. It also took two forms. The first was that war was restricted to the nobility, and hedged in by codes of honor, and the second was the introduction of ransom, the price for which a prisoner redeemed his life or freedom; a city secured immunity from sack and a ship was repurchased from her captors.

The right of ransom was recognized by law. Not only did it diminish the ferocity of medieval warfare, but it grew into a veritable trade, until in fifteenth century Italy the hope of gaining ransom all but reduced fighting to a farce.

These various restrictions, as well as the economic conditions of the day, definitely limited the ravages of war. So much so that, in this present age of unlimited destruction, the following ordinances of our own Henry V—not exactly a milk warrior—sound foreign to our ears.

Rules of Warfare

"That no manner of men be so hardy as to go into any chamber or lodging where any woman lieth in childbed, in order to rob her, or pillage any goods belonging to her refreshing, nor make any affray whereby she or her child be in any disease or danger,

"That no manner of man be so hardy to take from no man going to the plough and harrow, cart, horse, nor ox, nor none other beast belonging to labor without payment and agreement,

"That no manner of man beat down housing to burn, nor no apple trees, pear trees, nuts, nor no other trees bearing fruit."

Such ordinances were generally observed until the breakdown of Papal authority during the Wars of Religion, which raged throughout Western and Central Europe in the sixteenth century, to culminate in the ferocious Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).

"Do you think my men are nuns!" cried Tilly, and 30,000 people are butchered in Magdeburg. Worse still, the common folk were dragged into the conflict by violent propaganda, until they "came to believe it a sacred duty to kill their enemies for the purification or preservation of the true religion, as the case might be."

The appalling conditions created by this war forced the statesmen and soldiers of the eighteenth century to revert to restrictions. Then once again the masses of the people were neutralized and seldom interfered with.

Bloody encounters were normally avoided, and, according to the rules of the "game" neither justice nor right, nor any of the great passions, were to be mixed up with war, because the bullet is no answer to an idea, and, should it be considered as such, there would be no termination to a war other than total collapse or mutual exhaustion.

With the coming of the French Revolution all was once again changed. Conscription was introduced, mass armies were raised and their dividends were mass massacre and mass conquest in the name of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Once the Napoleonic Wars ended, a reversion to playing the "game" according to rules was made. In 1832, at the siege of Antwerp, we find Marshal Gerard and General Chasse arranging between themselves how the one should bombard the other with a minimum loss to the citizens of Antwerp.

The result was that "not a single non-combatant beyond the lines was harmed in person or property." Again, so late as 1859, when his army was defeated at Solferino, we find the Emperor Francis Joseph saying: "I have lost a battle. I will pay with a province," and by so deciding he spared Europe a general conflict.

Nevertheless, the rapid development of democracy brought with it a steady loosening of the restrictions of war. One man, one vote soon meant one man, one rifle. Thus a return to mass warfare set in.

Ruskin's Attack

Ruskin, voicing medievalism, attacked this in his famous lecture to the Woolwich Cadets in 1865. He said:

"If you, the gentlemen of this or any other kingdom, choose to make your pastime of contest do so and welcome, but set not up unhappy peasant pieces upon the chequer of forest and field. If the wager is to be of death, lay it on your own heads, not theirs. A goodly struggle in the Olympic dust, though it be the dust of the grave, the gods will look upon and be with you in, but they will not be with you, if you sit on the sides of the amphitheatre whose steps are the mountains of earth, whose arena its valleys, to urge your peasant millions into gladiatorial war."

All but simultaneously the first of the Geneva Conventions was held, to elaborate a code of rules whereby the ravages of war might be mitigated. Yet to no avail, for in 1914, like wrack, the common people, though individually they had not the slightest wish to fight, were by propaganda driven over the shore-line of war.

So again in 1939. To fire popular energy hate of the enemy is invoked, the most infamous aggression becomes the most sacred of causes. Innocent Right clinches with unutterable Evil, just as it did during the Thirty Years' War.

There are no restrictions. The Nazis have made war total and unlimited, for not only are the bodies of men conscripted by law, but also are their souls by propaganda.

Yet what is so appalling in total war—war without rules—is not the number of innocent lives sacrificed, nor the wanton destruction done. It is the popular gloating over these horrors

"And what shall I ride in?"
quoth Lucifer then—
"If I follow'd my taste,
indeed,
I should mount in a waggon of
wounded men,
And smile to see them bleed."

This is the point at which Western Civilization has now arrived, a point never quite reached by Vandal, Goth or Hun. In sheer barbarity we can advance no farther, unless in the next World War the inhabitants of entire countries are exterminated.

War without rules and without laws of war is indeed an absurdity.

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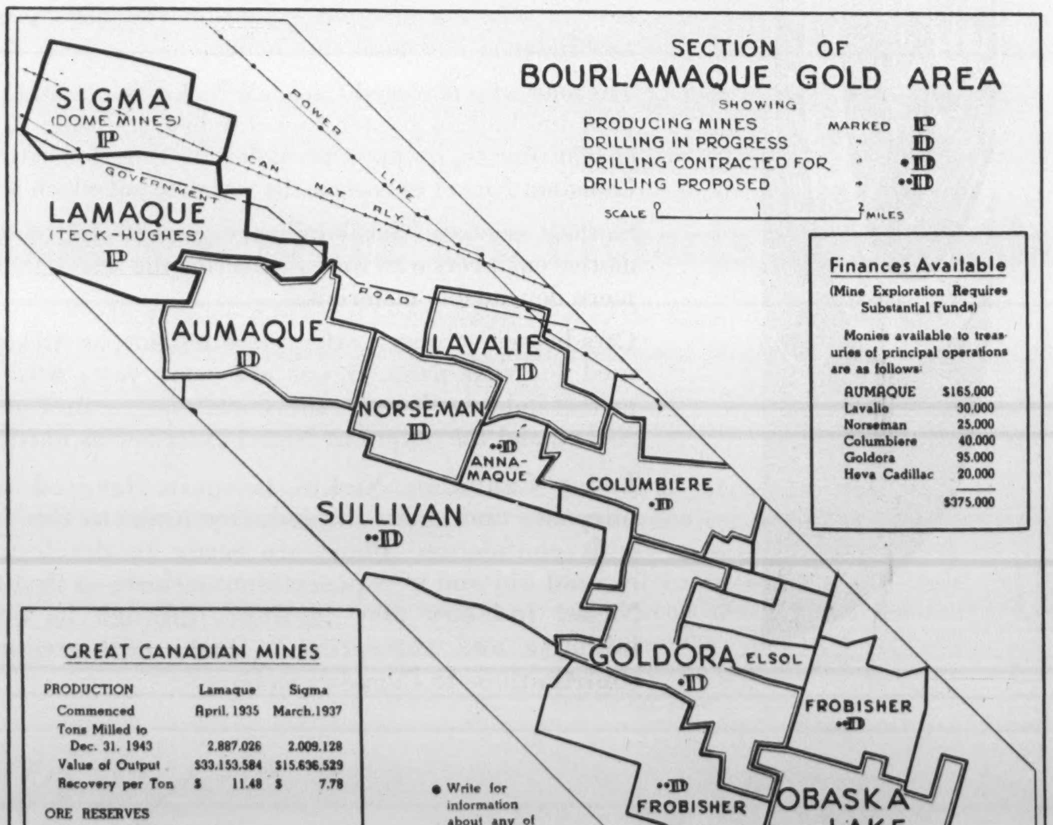

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DRILLING CONTRACTED FOR	"	•D
DRILLING PROPOSED	"	••D

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Commenced	April, 1935	March, 1937
Tons Milled to Dec. 31, 1943	2.887.026	2.009.128
Value of Output	$33.153.584	$15.636.529
Recovery per Ton	$ 11.48	$ 7.78
ORE RESERVES		
Tonnage at Dec. 31, 1943	2.083.533	1.332.300
Gross Value at $35.00 gold	$15.897.356	$12.456.230
Value per Ton	$ 7.63	$ 7.31
DIVIDENDS PAID		
Total to Dec. 31, 1943	$ 7.860.000	$ 2.250.000
Paid Per Share	$ 2.62	$ 2.25

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Is England's Prosperity Coming to an End?

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.

This famous British scholar sees England, ridden with war debts and high labor costs, unable to compete as an export nation after the war and becoming a nation of small traders and farmers.

Is this a depressing forecast? "No," says Dean Inge, "it will be a return to England's true destiny, which is not the worship of the golden calf. It may be, and ought to be, a very splendid future. The home country must be content to be the mother of nations greater than herself."

Wallingford, England.

RECENTLY I made a speech before a luncheon of the Ruskin Society to which the newspapers on this side of the Atlantic have given considerable publicity. I said that Plato and his devout disciple Ruskin were convinced that the price of industrialism was too high, since it demoralizes the population and makes civilization sordid and ugly.

Plato's family were Whiggish aristocrats, but he would now be called a Tory Socialist, with (I regret to say) totalitarian leanings. The medieval Catholic Church carried out most of his ideas. He has been called a Christian before Christ; he was certainly a Hildebrandian before Hildebrand.

I said that Ruskin's ideas might be interesting to us, because in my opinion our episode of prosperous industrialism is coming to an end, and will be followed by the kind of civilization which Plato and Ruskin liked best, a nation of farmers and small traders with a regulated population.

This is not the usual view; it is the opinion of a doddering old retired parson, living far from the madding crowd. But I am prepared to defend it.

In good Victoria's golden days, when we had more money than we knew what to do with, we lent vast sums to the new countries to develop their resources. We built their railways; we sent them our best machinery; we sold them our irreplaceable mineral wealth. In consequence, they can now fend for themselves; they do not want our imports.

Some of them pay interest on their loans; others do not. Everywhere we see a declared policy to make each nation self-sufficing. They affect the learned Greek word *autarky* (not autarchy). The success of our trade unions in forcing wages up to, if not beyond, the economic level makes the prospects of our foreign trade even more desperate. High wages, within limits, are good for domestic trade; but a nation which depends for its existence on foreign trade can never be a working man's paradise.

Wages Higher

We have only to compare the costs of production at home and in foreign countries. The real wages of a workman in England, before the war, were about 30 per cent higher than in France and Germany, and about three times the remuneration of an Italian worker. As for coolie labor, were not Japanese stockings, at Manchester of all places offered at threepence a pair?

The British workman has been in a highly privileged position. Is there the slightest reason to suppose that this privileged position can be maintained? Our wage-earners seem to think that it can. They will certainly not make the sacrifices which alone, in my opinion, might save them. I believe, therefore, that our foreign trade is lost.

As for those who used to be well off, they are living on their capital. "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." But their capital will soon be exhausted; and with our accumulated wealth will go the politicians' bribery fund, which they would have us believe to be inexhaustible.

And there are the war debts. The frenzied finance of the Government almost passes belief. For instance they bought up in advance, at a fantastic price, all the Spanish oranges, which the Spaniards proceeded to sell to Germany.

We bought Portuguese wolfram, the basis of tungsten, not at the trade price of £300 per ton, but at £6000 per ton. What we paid to these same Portuguese for the Azores may be revealed some day.

We are galloping down the road to ruin like the Gadarene swine. They may have enjoyed the first part of their run, like a young spendthrift; but a very cold bath awaits them at the bottom of the hill.

Everything seems to me to point in the same direction. The strange episode which for a time made our country the workshop of the world has come to an end. Our Victorian prophet George Meredith asked, "What is England's state? England her distended middle thumps with pride as Mammon's wife."

But we are not naturally an acquisitive and covetous people. We are certainly not "a nation of shopkeepers," as Napoleon called us. We are not niggardly enough to be good shopkeepers. There has always been a strong vein of idealism in the English character. The quintessential Englishman is a humorous moralist or a natural Platonist—a man like Chaucer, Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson, or like Sir Philip Sidney, Spenser, and Wordsworth.

The Golden Calf

We must return to our true destiny, which is not the worship of the golden calf.

Does this mean that we shall cease to be one of the Great Powers? In a sense, yes. We must give up trying to police the world, and giving moral lectures to our neighbors.

Sir Lancelot, riding abroad redressing human wrongs, may have been a noble spectacle. Don Quixote, tilting at windmills, is a figure of fun.

It will not be we but the Russians who will dictate the terms of peace, and who will be supreme in two continents for an indefinite period. I used to think that Hitler was infatuated when he attacked Russia, the fate of Napoleon ought to have warned him. But I now think I was wrong. Germany could never have held down Central and Western Europe with the undefeated Red Army, growing stronger year by year, on her flank.

The war was a gamble for very high stakes by Germany and Japan. It nearly succeeded; nobody had any idea of the great strength of the Russian army. When the Germans began their invasion I said to a Russian "I give your countrymen four months." He replied gloomily "I give them three weeks."

I do not think the gamblers will try again. There will be a long peace of exhaustion, after which Russia will be too strong to be attacked.

Is this a depressing forecast for an Englishman? I think not. The future of the British Empire will be that of the Spanish Empire, on which, as they said, the sun never sets.

It may be, and ought to be, a very splendid future for our race, our language, and our institutions. The home country must be content to be the mother of nations greater than herself.

And if we have to go back to a simpler life on the land, perhaps Plato and Ruskin were right. I do not think that the future belongs to the nation with most wants.

Japanese are throwing aircraft into the seesaw fight on the Arakan front. At the first sign of approaching enemy planes this siren sounds and Allied aircraft rise to the attack.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 25c per share in Canadian currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1944, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 61 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 1, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of May, 1944, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1944.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 18th day of May to the 31st day of May, 1944, inclusive and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe and China is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an authorized dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

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Human Torpedoes Not New Story in Warfare

By D. G. JOHNSTON

A few weeks ago authorities in Britain released the information that a "human torpedo", submersible torpedo-carrying craft controlled by two men, had been in action last year in the Mediterranean and in one encounter had sunk a destroyer at Palermo, Sicily.

While to the majority of readers this is an entirely new weapon of war, the writer tells us that rather it is quite a historic one and that "human torpedoes" in various forms have been in use for more than two hundred and fifty years.

"THE HUMAN TORPEDO" used by the Royal Navy to attack enemy ships in Palermo last year is a completely new weapon, but the idea of carrying explosive charges to the keel of an enemy ship, fixing them there and then exploding them by a time fuse is at least two hundred and fifty years old. Periodically through the last two centuries bold men have tried to put the idea into practice with varying success. The story of their exploits is amongst the strangest in the history of sea warfare.

Torpedoes or mines—the words were used almost synonymously until the middle of the last century—were the subject of many inventions towards the end of the 17th century. The description given by the Marquis of Worcester in his "Century of Inventions" in 1663 of a device he had invented might stand almost exactly for the human torpedo of today. The relevant passages are: "An engine . . . which may be carried and fastened on the inside of the greatest ship and at any appointed time, though a week after, either by day or night, it shall irrecoverably sink the ship . . . a way from a mile off to dive and fasten a like engine to any ship so as it may punctually work the same effect either for time or execution."

The noble inventor was better at theory than practice and this "human torpedo" like so many other inventions described in his book seems to have remained wholly at the theoretical stage.

Perhaps it was intended as a British counterblast to the German Doctor Knuffler who at that time was attracting a lot of attention in London with his infernal machines of the same type. The diarist Pepys writes of him: "In the afternoon came the German Doctor Knuffler, to discourse with us about his engine to blow up ships. We doubted not the matter of fact, it being tried in Cromwell's time, but the safety of carrying them in ships; but he does tell us that when he comes to tell the King his secret (for none but the Kings, successively, and their heirs must know it,) it will appear to be of no danger at all."

If Dr. Knuffler did tell the King, his majesty kept the secret close, for there seems to be no record of exactly how this charge was to be conveyed to the enemy vessel!

Bushnell's Device

Many other inventors tried devices along the same lines and a century later we find David Bushnell actually attempting to put one into practice in the American War of Independence. Bushnell's invention was a submersible, rather than a submarine, vessel which travelled secretly to the target ship, submerged under the keel and then by means of a device like a large gimlet fixed the charge to the bottom by means of a wooden screw. The charge was fired by a crude time fuse when the driver of the submersible had made his escape.

After various experiments, a submarine of this type actually attacked a 50 gun British ship near New York in 1776. But something went wrong. The pilot seems to have come up against the ship at a point where its bottom was covered with iron or copper and have been unable to screw in his charge. Becoming understandably nervous at the approach of dawn, he let the charge loose and made his escape. The charge blew up one hour later, proving the fuse was good.

The next man to tackle the problem was Robert Fulton, of steamship fame. The problem of devising a suitable torpedo was closely connected with that of producing a submarine. He was at first encouraged by the British in his experiments which seemed to offer a way of defeating the French invasion fleet waiting at Boulogne.

Struck at French Fleet

An attack on ships in Boulogne was made in 1804. The weapon consisted of a "torpedo", leaded to float just below the surface, towed by catamarans or two long planks, so placed that a man sat between them on a submerged seat. The torpedo was guided to the enemy vessel, attached to the anchor cable. The man then cast loose and paddled away. The tide floated the mine under the vessel and it was exploded by clockwork.

The men guiding the torpedoes wore black clothing and caps pulled over their faces so as to be concealed in the dark. They succeeding in attaching their torpedoes, but the French observed them, manoeuvred their ships and escaped with the loss of only one small craft and 21 men.

In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, Russian soldiers managed to sink a Turkish monitor in the Danube by towing a charge to her and fixing it under her hull. The mine or torpedo was carried in a small boat under cover of darkness until the monitor was close. The soldiers then stripped and jumped in with it, diving to fix it to the hull. They were seen and shot at, but escaped. The mine was fired by an electric battery through a wire uncoiled from it and blew the monitor to pieces killing every one of her 120 officers and crew.

Perhaps the most astounding episode with "human torpedoes" until the attack of last year was the sinking of the Austro-Hungarian flagship Viribus Unitis in Pola harbor in October 1918 by Major Rossetti and Lieut. Paolucci.

The defences of Pola harbor were exceedingly strong and there seemed no possibility of getting at the ship by ordinary means. Major Rossetti therefore evolved what amounted to a cross between a mine and torpedo which was to be carried into the harbor by himself and an assistant.

The men were taken by an electric launch to within a mile of the outer defences. They then stripped, oiled themselves and put on a special harness to attach them to the infernal machine. They swam towards the harbor and had to surmount one torpedo net after another. One of these nearly caused their downfall, for in getting the torpedo-mine over it, they tripped one of the valves and it began to lose its buoyancy, dragging the swimmers down with it. However, they adjusted this, reached the flagship and had just adjusted the charge to explode half-an-hour later when they were challenged by a patrol, captured and taken aboard.

They told the captain that his ship would blow up in half-an-hour. He seems to have panicked at first, ordering "Abandon ship," but later to have decided the prisoners were pulling his leg. The prisoners were returned to the ship and the captain was still joking when the charge went up. The gallant Italians escaped, but the captain went down with his ship.

The Italians have been less successful with their "human torpedo" attacks in Gibraltar and Malta during the present war. Few details of these attacks have yet been allowed to come out, except that the torpedoes had a crew of "two" who were naked except for crash helmets and cork belts.

The British invention probably goes as far as any device of this kind can go and is an obvious advance on anything previous. It is obviously also a weapon of limited use. What is astonishing in reading the history of the human torpedo is to find that all through the ages there have always been men willing and eager to risk their lives on these strange contraptions. The call for volunteers whether in Italy, Russia, America or Britain has always been eagerly answered.

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By no means have all the problems of molding something like a bathtub yet been solved—but it can be said that molded plastic bathtubs, full-size radio cabinets, large refrigerator parts and even furniture are no longer idle Sunday supplement fantasies.

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Sinarquistas Would Make Mexico Fascist

By **MIRIAM CHAPIN**

The Sinarquista movement in Mexico came into the news recently with the attack on President Camacho by one of its members. Little known in Canada the movement is a matter of concern both to the Mexican and the American Governments. Generally credited to have been started in Mexico under fascist auspices, it has grown fast and today has nearly a million adherents.

THE calmness and the nerve with which President Camacho met the recent attempt on his life have increased his prestige, and the failure of the attempt has saved Mexico from immediate turmoil. While quite probably Lama y Rojas is, as was said, a madman, it is also true that fascist forces find their instruments among just such crackpots. The incident has to be seen against the whole Mexican background, which is one of growing danger.

The Sinarquista movement is a matter of concern to the American Government as well as to the Mexican, and to a good many American cities where branches have been organized among the Mexican colonies. Undoubtedly it had a good deal to do with the recent zoot-suit riots in Los Angeles, rousing race prejudice and using *agents provocateurs*. In Mexico itself, the Union Nacional Sinarquista has nearly a million adherents. It has grown fast. In 1942 its followers were given permission to colonize Lower California, that barren peninsula to the south of California, where perhaps President Camacho thought they would be out of the way and occupied with irrigation works and fishing in order to live. The appeasement hasn't worked.

The Sinarquista doctrine preached to the general public and the rank and file nowadays is a cloudy collection of platitudes, impossible to reduce to a concrete program in English. It is a return to mediaevalism, which appeals for the restoration of the family, not noticeably impaired in Mexico, the revival of "true" religion, the extirpation of corrupt politicians, the rejection of the machine age, all mixed in with attacks on Communism and Yankee imperialism.

In practice, there is nothing vague about it. It aims first of all to destroy the collective farms, breaking them up along with the banks that finance them, and giving the land to private owners. It would close down the rural schools. It opposes aid to the United Nations, and demands the corporate state in Mexico.

Disavowed by Church

The Church has repudiated all connection with the movement. Archbishop Martinez, who rallied Catholics to the support of President Cardenas in his showdown with the oil companies, has continued to uphold the administration of President Camacho, who is himself a practising Catholic. He has followed a middle-of-the-road policy, allowing the church schools to reopen, maintaining also the rural and agricultural schools, consolidating the gains made in land reform, and treating the unions with respect, although taking the railroads away from their management. He swung the country into line with the United Nations, a step for which labor was prepared, but which the country people hardly understood. Cardenas has remained in his Cabinet as Commander of the army.

Canadians find it hard to realize the Mexican situation. They are used to a hundred years of orderly government change, where after the most bitterly fought election, in which the candidates have called each other various bad names, the loser sends the winner a telegram of congratulation and goes back to his farm or office. Assassination is not a customary political weapon.

Mexico has only commenced to build up such a tradition in the last fifteen years. After the long years of Diaz' oppression, came thirty years of turmoil, when each province had its own revolutionary leader, some as selfless as Zapata, some as predatory as Villa.

Cardenas succeeded Calles in 1936, peacefully chosen. Under his strong rule, land was distributed fast to the peons, education vastly expanded, sanitation organized. After the last election, the defeated Almazan made no revolt, but election day saw much disorder and many deaths. Cardenas remarked sadly "Mexico is not yet a democracy."

War's New Strains

The war years have brought new strains. In spite of all that has been accomplished, there is still poverty and ignorance in many places. The country's wealth is in oil and metals, things easily carried out to be sold abroad, and requiring capital to develop. More than anything else, Mexico needs water, and irrigation works also require capital and engineering skill. The engineer is so important that "Ingeniero" is a title of honor, like Doctor.

Mexico must buy outside the country a good part of the corn on which it lives. Food prices have gone high, too high for many workers. There has been frantic luxury buying by rich refugees and tourists from the U.S.A. The spread between rich and poor is wide and growing wider. Landless peons, white-collar people, and the small shopkeepers are hard-pinched.

It would have been very stupid of Nazi propagandists to neglect the opportunities which Mexico presented. Franco's Falangists have worked for themselves and the Nazis too. It is estimated that five years ago there were 50,000 Blue Shirts under Nazi leadership, centring in Michoacan. The Union Nacional Sinarquista was started in the neighboring state of Guanajuato, in May, 1937, by the Olivares brothers. Actually, the chief instigator, according to Allan Chase in "Falange," was Hellmuth Oskar Schreiter, a Nazi agent who taught languages in Guanajuato.

The movement has certainly been a success. Its rallying-cry has been "Faith, Blood, Victory." Strict discipline, complete obedience to the leader, scorn for democratic elections have been taught. At one time 30,000 of their militia stormed Morelia in a mock battle. There have been a number of skirmishes with federal troops. The Caudillo, Abascal, was arrested for making off with funds, à la Fritz Kuhn, the American Bund leader.

Since the declaration of war, the Sinarquistas have opposed military service, the buying of bonds, and have spread every defeatist rumor. The discrimination against Mexicans in Texas and California is valuable grist for their mill, as is every form of discontent. President Camacho has no easy row to hoe. As victory approaches, there will certainly be other attempts to throw Mexico into disorder. The present government is a good ally. The only remedy for the troubles threatening it is more democracy, and the support of other democratic nations.

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THE HITLER WAR

Offensive Begins Well in Italy; Orlemanski And High Politics

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE location of our major effort in the Mediterranean theatre was revealed last week as Italy, when a heavy offensive was opened on the stubborn Cassino front, the first blow of this momentous invasion summer.

Clearly it was decided that we could better engage the enemy from where we were, with our ports secured, aerodromes in working order and our supplies all landed, than by shifting a large part of these same forces over to, say, the southern French coast, and beginning all over again the business of capturing and clearing a harbor, setting up adequate aerodromes and bringing in everything necessary before a powerful offensive could be mounted.

The argument in favor of Southern France was that it would have given closer support to our drive from Britain, into Northern France or the Low Countries, and after passing up the Rhone valley it would be out in the clear, whereas an Italian drive can only end at the feet of the Alps.

I think it may be said that if the main intention of this Mediterranean supporting offensive were to get at Germany it would not have been made up through the narrow, rocky Italian peninsula, leading to the barrier of the Alps. Our chief purpose here must therefore be to tie down a certain number of German divisions.

These can be fought to better advantage at the lower end of the slender Italian communication system than in Southern France, where our air power is not set up for powerful action. The landing in Southern France will come yet, but apparently it is to wait until after the desired objectives have been achieved in Italy. Another indication of this is the fact that the relatively small body of seasoned French troops has not been shifted away from the Italian front, but is playing a leading part there.

'Could the Germans cross up our plans, by yielding Italy, holding the Alpine passes with a part of their troops and shifting the rest either to meet our invasion in the west or the coming Soviet offensive in the east?

Such a deep retreat, bringing our armies within a hundred miles or so of the German southern border would surely have a bad effect, however, upon their own army, their home population and their satellite allies, at the beginning of this decisive campaign. Nor would it solve their manpower difficulty quite as neatly as suggested. Were they to withdraw behind the Alps, we would be free to shift our forces either way, into France or Yugoslavia, forcing on the Germans a double watch. So for these many reasons they accept battle where we have offered it.

Good Start In Italy

The offensive appeared, early this week, to have gotten off to a good start. Indeed, there was already talk of a real breach in the Gustav Line, below Cassino. The frontal attack against this fortress position which failed so completely two months ago, was not repeated. Instead, Cassino is to be outflanked and bypassed. (See map on next page.)

While Polish troops drove a deep, overhanging salient above the town, British and Indian forces undercut the position by a slogging advance up the open, but mine-studded and heavily fortified Liri Valley, and French troops carried the Allied left wing far around in a wide wheeling movement designed to bring them into the valley well behind Cassino. American troops carried the extreme left wing forward along the coast.

For the first time since our initial push slowed down and virtually halted, after the capture of Naples and Foggia half a year ago, we seem to have put enough power into an offensive to produce really decisive results. General Alexander told his men that, besides overwhelming air support, they had far more tanks and guns than the enemy, and German reports bore this out.

The Germans also report the landing of two more divisions in the Anzio beachhead, and at a certain point in the offensive our forces here may be expected to thrust out against the flank and rear of the enemy position further south.

Anzio Blow Soon

It may be that this Anzio thrust will wait until the main drive is making good progress up the Liri Valley and the Via Casilina, say in the neighborhood of Frosinone. Or it may be decided that an Anzio offensive is needed earlier, to draw German forces away from the Liri front and aid our breakthrough there.

When the whole German front south of Rome has been shaken loose, our strategy would seem to call for a double encirclement of the famous city, in an attempt to pry the Germans out of it without the serious damage which might result from a direct assault. Heavy damage to the ancient capital of world Catholicism would rob our victory of a considerable part of its value.

In all this our air power is intended to play an important role, in starving the German forces far down the Italian peninsula of supplies, and hampering the movement of reinforcements. All main rail centres and bridges from the Brenner down to Rome are being pounded.

This plays an important part in our calculation that here is a favorable place for us to engage the enemy. If the enemy fails to supply and reinforce in Italy, we shall beat him. If he does succeed in sending additional forces to this theatre, to hold Rome, we shall at any rate have made sure that he cannot use these against our other and more important moves in Western Europe.

Here, a convincing sign that action is pending at last, is the sustained German night attacks against Southern British ports. When I visited them in February and March, these places fully expected such attention, just before the invasion was ready to go.

The swift, light German bombers, coming in across the water cannot be headed off effectively. But the enemy's depleted air power, which must divide its attention among many embarkation ports, is no longer sufficient to seriously hamper our preparations. Neither can it strike with sufficient weight, or by night with sufficient accuracy. And it dare not come by day at all.

Nothing could have been more impressive than the air cover under which vast concentrations of equipment and shipping were being assembled, month after month, in the whole south of England. It is too late now for the Luftwaffe to do more than scratch at these.

In a final political flurry before the great hurricane of military events sweeps over Europe, there has been a solemn Allied warning to the Axis satellites to get out of the war now, offering them something better than unconditional surrender if they do; a too-little-noticed development in French affairs; and the Orlemanski case, which promises to become a celebrated affair.

After a year-long, unsuccessful effort to gain Anglo-American recognition of his National Committee of Liberation as a French Provisional Government, General de Gaulle this week proclaimed that his movement had this status, and it is not unlike-

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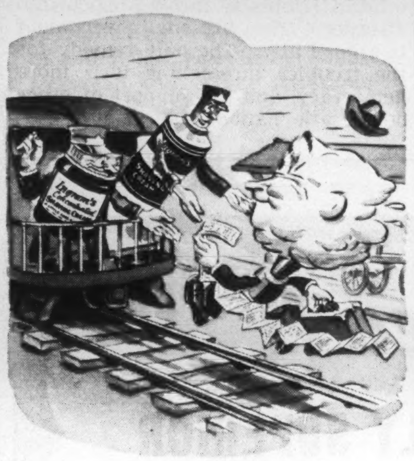

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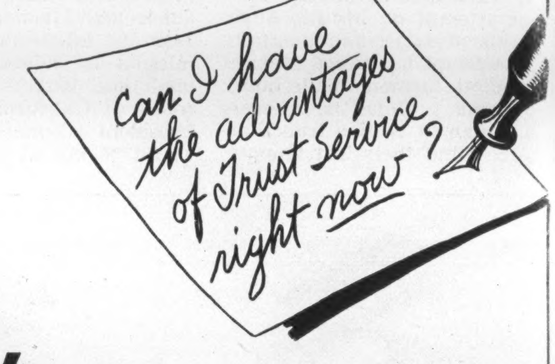
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ly that he will shortly receive full Russian recognition.

The feelings of the French in taking this step were summed up for me a few days ago by several very able young French officials recently arrived in this country from North Africa. Two years ago the whole of France (outside of the collaborationists) had complete confidence that Britain and France, in helping to liberate their country, would assert clearly the principles of freedom and democracy, and help France to regain her former position as a leading western power.

Since then they have seen the deal with Darlan, the selection of Giraud as the Allies' man, the continual blocking of de Gaulle, the refusal to give France a place in Allied councils, and the treatment of her, instead, as "a bad little boy". As a result, these young Frenchmen say, feeling in France and North Africa has become one of distrust of Anglo-American intentions, with a noticeable tendency to look towards Russia for support.

We may, on our side, protest that the enormous task of winning the war has preoccupied us, and made the French complaints and demands seem a petty nuisance. But we should also try to appreciate the sensitiveness of the French, who cannot forget that they were one of the leading powers of the world up to four years ago, have paid a terrible price for their own and our unpreparedness, have had more experience than any of us in dealing with Germany, and an extremely important role to play in the Europe of the future.

French Have Grievance

How would we expect them to feel as they see Britain and America, who certainly didn't make a brilliant solution of the German question after the last war, proceeding with the arrangement of the terms of surrender for the Germans, and the treatment of the Reich after the war, without reference to the views of France? How would we expect them to view the negotiations with Italy, who stabbed them, and not the United States or Russia, in the back in 1940, but in whose treatment France had been granted no say?

Not only is such treatment of France unjust, but extremely unwise. We have only ourselves to blame if the French leaders in Algiers, who have struggled against every discouragement for years to maintain French resistance and rebuild French unity, now feel themselves forced to look to Russia for support.

This still by no means indicates that they are Communist sympathizers, or are ready to join in forming a Communistic bloc in Europe. France is the natural leader of a western, individualistic Europe. If we do not support her in this mission, there is much less chance of such a Europe surviving.

Another development, of the most far-reaching possibilities, in which Soviet policy has been concerned recently, is the Orlemanski affair. I have heard people pass Orlemanski off as "cracked" or a "Communist". Actually, as far as I can gather, he is an earnest Catholic who was genuinely concerned about the fate of both his old homeland, Poland, and its Catholic population, some of whom are slated to pass under Soviet rule and all of whom face the prospect of Soviet domination.

French civilians await the coming struggle in Europe with mixed feelings. If France becomes a battleground, they may be facing far worse than the privations so evident in the appearance of these French women.

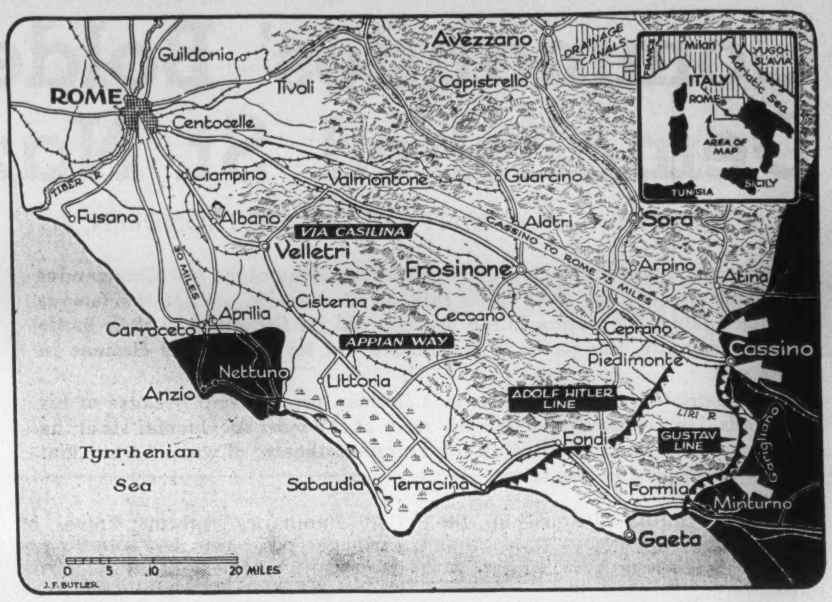
Orlemanski's Motives

Orlemanski was moved to do something, personally, to help break the Polish-Russian deadlock and clear up the Soviet attitude towards the Catholics of Poland. He belonged to the Kosciuszko League in the United States, which supports the group called Polish Patriots in Moscow and opposes the Polish Government in London. But there is no evidence that he has any Communistic connections or leanings.

However all this may be, Orlemanski and his part have now become quite secondary. The important facts in the matter are that Stalin used the priest's visit to the Kremlin to make an overture to the Vatican to end the deadly 27-year struggle between Communism and Catholicism, and that the State Department aided by facilitating Orlemanski's trip.

Here we reach the plane of high politics. Stalin has definitely stated that "As an advocate of freedom of conscience and freedom of worship, I consider a policy of persecution of the Catholic Church to be inadmissible." The next move is up to the Vatican. How much dare it build on Stalin's words; for certainly the Soviet dictator is new in the role of "advocate of freedom of conscience and of worship"?

Twenty-seven years of bitter struggle between the Church of Rome and the Godless League of Moscow are not forgotten in a day. But if Stalin really means what he says, should this opportunity to immensely diminish the amount of hatred and mistrust in the world be lightly passed by?



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Commandos' Boldest Raid Demolished St. Nazaire

By LIEUT. S. W. CHANT and FREDERIC SONDERN, Jr.

Lieutenant Chant of the Gordon Highlanders is one of the few Commandos to come home since their great raid on St. Nazaire. What the famous attack against Zeebrugge in the last war did for the Allies in their Battle of the Atlantic, the sortie to St. Nazaire did for the United Nations in this one.

Repatriated after 18 months in a German prison camp because of his wounds, Lieutenant Chant tells the story of the most spectacular stunt the Commandos have pulled off in the European theatre of war—a stunt that changed history in our favor.

AS OUR flotilla steamed up the mouth of the River Loire that evening in the bright moonlight, we must have looked just innocent enough to the German watchers on shore. They didn't realize until too late that the nondescript old vessel leading the procession was a British blockship accompanied by motor launches and torpedo boats loaded with Commando troops sailing calmly into the most heavily guarded Nazi naval stronghold on the Atlantic coast. A few hours later, after one of the maddest, bloodiest small engagements ever fought, every Englishman who had set foot on the shore was either dead or captured, but not until the dockyard at Nazaire had been crippled enough to change the course of the Battle of the Atlantic.

February 1942 had been a black month for the men fighting that battle in the war-room of the British Admiralty. The German U-boat packs were upping their scores to a staggering total. The Mediterranean fleet needed reinforcements desperately. And to make matters much worse, the German battleship *Tirpitz* was ready to leave its base in Norway and descend on the Atlantic lanes as a raider. The presence of this ship, with great firepower far outclassing the comparatively lightly armed convoy escorts, would disrupt the entire Atlantic convoy system and compel the Admiralty to dispatch big warships badly needed elsewhere on a long, erratic search. There was just one way of stopping the *Tirpitz's* coming.

At St. Nazaire was the big French shipyard called the *Forme Ecluse*, the only drydock on the European Atlantic coast large enough to take in the *Tirpitz* for repairs. It had been built for the liner *Normandie*. If the dock could be destroyed the German battleship would have no suitable repair bases nearer her zone of operation than the Reich's North Sea ports—with the British Home Fleet and the Channel minefields and the RAF between her and them. An unrepairable battleship is useless for a long campaign and the admirals in Berlin would hardly risk their last capital ship at such odds. St. Nazaire was the key to our problem. RAF bombers had tried to pound it—without success. It was a job for the Navy and the Commandos.

Meticulous Planning

After the Combined Operations headquarters had finished their meticulous planning, we were specially trained and briefed for weeks. Aerial photographs and precision scale models of the St. Nazaire docks were studied until we knew our objectives by heart. We learned every detail of the machinery we were to destroy. We were to blow up not only the dock gates of *Forme Ecluse* but the pumping station and various other neighboring dock installations and as many nearby submarine pens as we could as well. We practised with demolition charges until we could plant and blow them blindfolded, and polished our streetfighting until the latest tricks and dodges were second nature to us. We would have to be perfect, and well did we know it.

Then one fine March morning the Navy came to call for us and we were packed into ward and mess rooms, bristling with Bren and Tommy guns, stripped Lewis guns, Colt automatics, fighting knives of various types, grenades, and handy but powerful demolition charges. Each man had his equipment fixed to suit his own requirements. This was going to be a very individual job. It was a relief to get started after all the drill and day-to-day suspense. But everyone realized, I think, the chances of seeing the land again which was slipping away behind us were pretty thin.

My unit had been assigned to the blockship—an old American four-stacker destroyer, the *Buchanan*, which had been turned over to the Royal Navy and renamed the *Campbeltown*. She was to ram the actual dock gates of *Forme Ecluse* and scuttle. The five-ton charge of high explosives she carried would be detonated by a delayed-action fuse after her men got ashore. Two destroyers convoyed us and, standing to seaward, were to protect us at St. Nazaire from interference in the rear. A motor gunboat, a motor torpedo boat, and 16 motor launches carried the bulk of the Commando troops and were to bring us home. It was not a very impressive looking force but, as we had occasion to find out, it had been organized and trained to a fine edge.

Interim

The crossing seemed interminable. For 33 hours we zigged and zagged on a roundabout course to throw off any German observer who might spot us. We had some lighter moments. When one of the sailors asked us why our equipment was scrubbed white he was told that when streetfighting in the dark we shot at anyone not showing white. "What the hell happens to us in blue clothes?" exclaimed the worried tar. He didn't even wait for an answer. Within a few minutes the whole crew was borrowing bandages from the ship's doctor to wrap around their arms and legs. "Oy," remarked a Commando with a huge grin. "they've been having a battle of their own already."

Great amusement was also caused by the weird and somewhat piratical sailors' castoffs — including straw hats and gaudy scarves—which the Commandos put on over their uniforms when they went on deck. We didn't want to chance a German reconnaissance pilot labeling us as a raiding party. He would certainly have been confused by a young Commando lieutenant who appeared from the *Campbeltown's* bridge strangely clad in an enormous oilskin and a battered fisherman's hat and shouted nonsensical orders to a convulsed audience of tars and tommies.

The comic interludes alternated with some very nerve-wracking ones. Surprise was all-important to the success of the attack and every time our radar made contact our hearts went into our mouths. The second morning out our destroyers blasted a German sub with depth charges before he had a chance to report us. Later we had to sink two French trawlers that sighted us, after picking up their crews. We weren't taking any chances, particularly after we were warned that five German destroyers were loose in the vicinity. But, miraculously, neither they nor the enemy planes that were all around as we approached the French coast found us.

And then all of a sudden there was the mouth of the Loire. We had hit it on the dot—and we faced the last six miles of suspense. They were very long miles. To avoid the main channel and its guard ships, we entered the river by crossing a sandbar. The *Campbeltown* had been refitted and lightened to clear it by six inches. But it is a tricky business in the dark. When she touched the sand and we felt a slight shudder we instinctively held our breaths. It made us feel as though we were lightening the ship somehow. That happened twice. We glided free only to hold our breaths again as a German guard ship loomed close abeam. But no one stirred. Overhead there was a welcome sound—the drone of RAF bombers that were to hit St. Nazaire just before we got there and keep the searchlights and flak batteries busy. Finally, in the moonlight, about two miles ahead we saw the gates of *Forme Ecluse*. This was it.

As we closed in, the assault, demolition and covering parties—into which the Commandos had been divided—took their positions on the decks. The swastika pennants which had served us as a thin but effective disguise came down, and our real flags went up in their places. On the *Campbeltown* we lay with our feet forward to protect our heads against the crash to come when we hit the gates. I was lying abaft the after funnel and could see the crews on the Oerlikon gun platforms getting ready for battle. The guns were pointing skywards to give the enemy the impression that we were German craft ready to fire on the bombers overhead. But that was the last of the ruses that worked.

Under Fire from 40 Guns

A searchlight on shore caught us and flooded the ship with brilliance. Inch by terrible inch, the beam crept up the mast until it found the white ensign. It looked limp and grubby, but I remember thinking how very, very conspicuous it was. And sure enough, a moment later the fun started. A dozen big searchlights snapped on and some 40 German guns of every calibre opened up with a roar. The shells ripped into the bridge and machine gun slugs began combing the deck, whining like highpowered bees. Men were being hit all around. Something slapped me, too, but I was too excited to notice much. Under us, the old *Campbeltown* was shaking with the final surge of power from her engines when a grinding crash sent the bow rearing into the air as we struck the dock gate at 18 knots.

When we had picked ourselves up, we found about three-quarters had been wounded in running the Nazi gauntlet. I had shrapnel in my right arm and left leg. That was bad. It would slow us up. But most of us managed anyway to climb down the tubular ladders the first Commando party had lowered from the ship's side to the top of the rammed gate.

The Nazis really had the range by this time, and in the bright moonlight they were pouring it on us. My job was the pumping station of *Forme Ecluse*—a big concrete building with powerful guns emplaced on the roof. Fortunately for me and my four sergeants, the assault party had already surprised the gun crews and were smashing the guns when we got there. We had another few bad moments when we found the station's massive steel door firmly locked and had to blow it in. That attracted the attention of every Nazi in the neighborhood.

The relief of getting behind the walls and down to the pumping chamber 40 feet below was short-lived. As we planted our demolition charges on the pumps, the assault boys on the roof above us began blowing the German guns about, and we thought for several minutes they and the whole roof would come

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crashing down on our heads. Climbing up the slippery ladders from the pumping room again — with our wounds—was nervously slow work. Our charges had short fuses. We barely made it and just had time to dash out of the building and throw ourselves flat on the ground when it began raining concrete blocks—big ones.

After that had stopped, we went in again. But there was no need for any further wrecking. We had made a proper mess. Now all we had to do was make our way to the old mole where we were to find a motor launch and get going to England. At least, so we thought.

Destruction

In the meanwhile, all hell had broken loose in St. Nazaire. The Commandos that escaped the withering German fire had poured ashore from motor launches and raced to their objectives. From every direction came the dull boom of demolition explosions and a bright ring of towering fires showed where the incendiary squads had done their work. Two other parties from the *Campbeltown* wrecked the winding apparatus that operated the gates we had rammed. And two more blew up the gates at the other end of *Forme Ecluse*. Lieutenant Mickey Wynn had run the MTB right into the old entrance to the Basin de St. Nazaire where the submarine pens were located and discharged his two torpedoes into the dock gates there. The timing had been almost perfect. According to the schedule, the *Campbeltown* was supposed to hit the target at 1:30. She did so at 1:34. The rest of the program had moved like clockwork. The Germans, utterly confused, were shooting wildly at everything that moved. The noise—from chattering machine guns and artillery of all sizes—was incredible. We had to shout to make ourselves heard.

It was not so easy to get to the old mole. We had to cross an iron bridge covered by a machine gun in a nearby building. I knew it would mow us down if we showed ourselves, so I told the men to swing across hand over hand, monkey fashion, along the girders under the bridge. I would do it wrist over wrist since my hands had been cut up by shrapnel. It was pretty trying. But finally we were there—comparatively safe among the warehouses on the old mole. Now for the boat—and home. Then came the blow.

Walk Home!

"Sorry," said Lieutenant-Colonel Newman—our commanding officer. "But this is where we walk home. All boats have been blown up or have had to get out to sea." We looked at each other blankly. There were about 70 standing around—all that were left. I remember wondering vaguely where the nearest bus stop was until a burst of firing nearby rudely reminded me that there would be no bus to take. So we discussed with strangely detached calm the possibility of getting back through the town into the country and escaping to Spain some 300 miles away. The colonel decided to try.

Fighting all the way we zigzagged through the town. Streetfighting is a hateful business. You can never see what is ahead of you as you dodge from doorway to lamppost for cover from the spurting whines coming at you from windows and street corners. But I was even beginning to be hopeful when something whacked my knee. I had stopped a ricocheting bullet and there would be no more walking for me. I gave my remaining ammunition to others and lay down on the floor of an old warehouse. Pretty soon a wounded assault party soldier joined me. We lay there about 20 minutes and then saw three German SS men coming towards us. They were obviously very nervous and I didn't like the way they covered us with machine pistols. There is something weird anyway about seeing the enemy face to face and so close for the first time.

"Heraus, heraus!" yelled one of them. The soldier with me stood up, hands in the air. The three Nazis at a yard's range pressed their triggers simultaneously. He was practically cut in half. Then they turned to me. Luckily I couldn't move and one of them, noticing this, said something about my being wounded. After a moment of indecision they lowered their guns, and taking me under the arms, dragged me to a nearby café and left me under guard with several other wounded Commandos.

We all had the same thought. We knew the five-ton blasting charge in the *Campbeltown* was set to go off sometime during the morning, and she was only about 200 yards away from where we were imprisoned. The Germans obviously didn't suspect that she was going to blow up and we didn't want to warn them by asking to be moved. It was a nasty wait until seven o'clock, when we were transferred to an improvised dressing station in another part of town.

When the *Campbeltown's* bow did explode a little later, it did even more damage than we had anticipated. There was an inspection party of some 40 senior German officers aboard—including the commanding officer of the area—trying to devise some method of moving her. They were blown to smithereens, as well as nearly 400 other officers and men standing around gawking at the sight. Two days later, working parties were still shovelling together bits and pieces of human anatomy that littered the dock.

But that wasn't the finish, either. On the next afternoon, the delayed-action torpedoes that Lieut. Wynn had fired into the dock gates of the old entrance went off and complete pandemonium broke loose. The German guards opened fire indiscriminately on the French workmen trying to get out of the area and then on their own organization of Todt workmen, who were mistaken in the general confusion for British Commandos because of their khaki uniforms. After dark, the panicky battle became even worse when the German soldiers began firing at each other. That cost them another three or four hundred men.

Daylight showed us the extent of the damage we had done. We were "in the bag" and pretty miserable, but *Forme Ecluse* was out of the war, too, for many months to come. When it was photographed from the air almost a year later, it was still in a wrecked and useless condition.

At the dressing station we felt like strange animals in a zoo. One German officer tackled me. "How the hell," he asked, "did you ever manage to get up here into St. Nazaire?" "Oh, we just got here," I replied. "Well," said he—with a sigh that came from the heart, "it beats us how you managed it."

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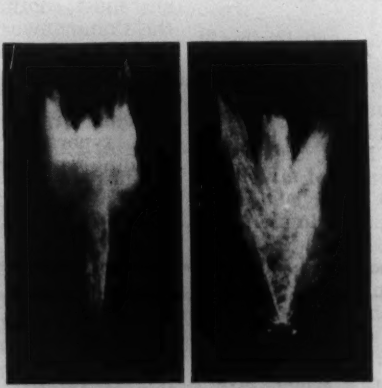

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Citizen's Forums Breed Democracy in Canada

By VIOLET ANDERSON

Those who merely listen over the air to the "Things to Come" broadcasts can have only a dim idea of the extent and vitality of the listening groups who also listen but who follow the discussion of the broadcasters with another discussion of their own.

These groups report their conclusions on a good many points to their provincial center, and their ideas are significant. The B.N.A. Act comes in for heavy criticism. Jobs should be guaranteed. But it is realized that rights involve responsibilities.

"WHAT role in the British Commonwealth will best serve Canada's national interests in the future?" "What should be our policy towards Asiatics in Canada?" "Do you think Canadian farmers have had a square deal in our economic life?" "Should jobs be guaranteed to every citizen as a fundamental right?"

These questions, and others like them, have been the subject of constant discussion this past winter among literally thousands of Canadians. Throughout the length and breadth of Canada, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island, little groups of people have been meeting together every Tuesday night to pit their brains against Canadian problems of the first magnitude and to hazard answers to the knottiest questions of our time.

Called into being by a series of broadcasts, these listening groups have injected something into our Canadian democracy that well merits attention. Nothing like this has occurred on such a wide scale before, in any country in the world. The possibilities of the project are immense. As time goes on, these little groups may prove to have been the beginning of a real renaissance of Canadian democracy.

The Canadian Association for Adult Education has been the sponsor, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation the vital instrument. For twenty-two Tuesday nights, one might have heard over the air the solemn announcement: "Of Things to Come—A Citizens' Forum on Canada in the Post-War World". And then one would hear Mr. Morley Callaghan, retained by the CBC as chairman of the broadcasts, and three expert speakers battling together on the problem of the night-housing, or education; health, or social security; Anglo-American relations, the new world order, our relationship with Soviet Russia, world trade,—all the problems facing Canada in the post-war world.

Forums Are Flourishing

But it is the forums, the groups which come together to discuss the broadcasts, which have been the heart and core of the project, and for these credit goes to Dr. E. A. Corbett of the C.A.A.E., to Mr. George Grant, the enthusiastic National Secretary of the Citizens' Forums, and to all the alert provincial and city committees who have been responsible for stimulating the formation of the groups.

The thing is catching on like wildfire. How significant for our time—that Canadians should hunger so to become active citizens, participating in the solution of problems vital to their country! How democratic—that it should be wide open to anyone wishing to participate, and to participate by the democratic method of discussion!

Who are the people participating? Probably one-third of the forums are just neighborhood groups, including people of a wide variety of occupation and of different racial extraction. One group in Ituna, Saskatchewan, with a membership of nine, has three teachers, two druggists, one municipal secretary, one implement dealer, and two housewives. Most of them are Canadian born, but with racial extraction German, Ukrainian, Jewish, Irish, Scotch, English, and Welsh.

Another forum, in British Columbia, includes a doctor, a school principal, a minister, a priest, a postmaster, a rancher, merchants, clerks, and housewives. In Ontario, the forums include largely white collar people, although there are some labor groups. There are at least fifty teacher forums in Ontario, a few student forums, one forum half Negro and half white, another all Negro group. In the West, a great many farmers take part. In Alberta there is one group of Japanese-Canadians—maids, servants, and factory workers, who write "These forums have made us realize that we are part of Canada and that Canada is part of the family of nations and of the world. What happens in the world affects us. We are beginning to think."

A list of organizations involved in these forums is too long to repeat. Woman's Institutes, Home and School Associations, Institutes of International Affairs, Church groups of all denominations, universities, service clubs, the Knights of Columbus, Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.W.C.A.'s, wheat pools, co-operatives—and so on. These bodies have found, and will continue to find, that the Citizens' Forum is not a competing organization, but an instrument which can be used by any organization to stimulate activities and thought among its members. It offers an ideal solution for any program committee.

A forum in action is, in many cases, a curious combination of inexperience and eagerness. The chairman may be very new at his job and consequently a little too loquacious. About half the forums choose a permanent chairman, the other half functioning with a different chairman each night. Undoubtedly the chairman has to be decently informed on his subject in order to point out the significant aspects of the problem for discussion, but this knowledge of the subject is not born overnight.

Some Wild Discussion

Many members have not yet discovered that it is possible to disagree peaceably; emotions flare up, prejudice and preconceived notions usurp the floor, and calm deliberation is an ideal struggling rather ineffectually for birth. In spite of all this, there arises among the members that sense of loyalty to each other which comes from working together at a common task. An amazing degree of agreement is reached, and an interest in Canadian problems becomes a steadily growing thing which manifests itself in innumerable ways. Members say that reading the newspaper has become quite an exciting business. An article on housing six months ago might have passed unnoticed; an article today attracts immediate critical attention. And by critical, I mean critical. This problem has been hashed out in the forums. They may not know everything about the subject, but they know that when the Dominion Government offers a loan at three per cent, the subsidy involved appears only as a comparatively low rate of interest—and no more.

Now, what are the forums thinking? From the weekly reports sent in to the Provincial Offices one or two facts emerge with remarkable clarity. Particularly apparent is the widespread desire for a world organization after the war, and the firm belief that Canada must accept her responsibilities in such an organization. The other side of the shield shows the vigorous dislike of power blocs, and the fear lest Canada contribute in any way to the formation of such blocs.

Opinion on Commonwealth

As to what role Canada should play in the Commonwealth, the consensus of opinion seems to be that although she must continue as a member of the Commonwealth she must be free to develop an independent foreign policy; nothing must block the setting-up and functioning of a strong international organization. A forum in B.C. reports: "Let's take part in building a Commonwealth of Nations".

Should Asiatics in Canada be given full citizenship rights? There was practically complete agreement, even in the B.C. forums (85%), that Asiatics in Canada be granted full citizenship, many adding the necessity of a probationary period, or a course in Canadian citizenship. That immigration of Asiatics be on a quota basis was the opinion of the majority.

Coming into home waters, prac-

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tically all the forums believe that jobs should be guaranteed as a fundamental right. Most forums assert that the main purpose of our economy should be the meeting of human needs, although a large number add that this is not inconsistent with rewarding individual initiative. Almost unanimous was the belief that the farmer does not get a square deal in our economic life.

The B.N.A. Act came in for pretty rough treatment. In all the provinces but Ontario (Ontario admits her favored position) the opinion was that the Act had been detrimental to their prosperity. Even in the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, three-quarters of the forums spoke ill of the Act, maintaining that it had been an excuse for inaction, that it blocked needed social legislation and fostered provincialism.

I might say here that the Quebec forums are made up largely of English-speaking Canadians, French-speaking Canadians having a somewhat similar program of their own—"Préparons L'Avenir".

Most Popular Broadcasts

The Citizens' Forum spent one evening on the subject "One People: Two Cultures", which ranked as one of the three most popular broadcasts, the other two being on education and on Asia. The suggestions for achieving unity which came out of the discussion of the forums on this broadcast indicated a great concern for the problem.

Undoubtedly, beneath all the practical suggestions and realistic comments which the forums make, there stands a goodly amount of sturdy idealism which is not, so far, shaken by fear or suspicion of the motives of others. This idealism is the stuff out of which progress in human affairs can be made. But the opinions and actions which this idealism dictates must be fairly assessed and their implications well measured if disillusionment and disappointment are not to follow. The members of the forums must understand the consequences of their propositions. What are the implications of a program of full employment, of production for human needs, of full citizenship for Asiatics in Canada, of world organization? It is not my purpose to point them out other than to say that in all changes for the better, although the gains will far surpass the losses and sacrifices entailed, there *will* be losses and sacrifices which must be faced.

Appreciate Responsibility

If there is any failure to realize this among the members of the forums it must not be exaggerated. Certainly the forums seem well aware that all human rights involve responsibilities. One thing that stands out very clearly among their members is the hunger to take part in the rebuilding not only of Canada but of the world. Again and again one hears the question—"How can the average citizen affect the policies of his country?"

And all over Canada forums are seeking action. They do not want to stop with wishful thinking. It may be the setting up of special committees to assist in the rehabilitation of returned soldiers; it may be the encouragement of a local composite high school; it may be the formation of a Housing Committee to study the housing conditions in the town or city concerned.

At any rate, there seems no doubt in the minds of the participants that this project should be continued. A letter from B.C. reads: "We consider it the finest stimulus to the study of public affairs and national policy that has ever been put forward in Canada."

If this project continues to increase its scope, I doubt whether, in the future, any politician will get by with any mere patting of sunny children on the top of their fair heads. The people will want to know, in no uncertain terms, what their representatives are doing to earn their position of responsibility. They will understand the problems involved and they will make their demands heard. Apathy, perhaps the greatest of all dangers to democracy, will have left Canadian shores.

CLIPPINGS DEPARTMENT

The Farmer that Was so Rich He was Dripping Money

By HUGH TEMPLIN in the Fergus News-Record

A NUMBER of items published recently in the weekly papers coming to this office tend to make town people wonder if they are not wasting their time slaving away in factories and offices and the like, when they might be laying aside a good deal more out on the farm.

This train of thought was started when we heard of one young farmer, whom we know very well, who was having trouble with the Income Tax Department. They wanted to collect some $10,000 from him in one year because he held a very successful auction sale of pure-bred cattle and the Department claimed that was his income for one year. He maintained, and with justice we'd say, that this was his capital. Some kind of a compromise is expected.

Then we began to glance over this past week's papers, and here are a few items about other farmers.

The *Drayton Advocate* tells of a young farmer, whom it names, whose mother's house was burned down. He made his way into the burning house and managed to bring out his pants, with $900 in cash that he had got the day before from the sale of some cattle. His sister's purse was burned. In it, there was $600 in cash.

The *Mitchell Advocate* had a story in somewhat lighter vein. A farmer got a cheque for $1,000 for some hogs he had sold, and he took it to the bank to get the cash. He wore two pairs of overalls, not simply because he could afford them, but because he figured he would put the cash in the pocket of the inner pair, where it would be safer. He drew out ten $100 bills and stowed them away according to plan, and went walking down the street. A man behind him was amazed to find a $100 bill lying on the sidewalk. A little farther on, he found another, then another. This exciting paper chase continued until he had picked up $1,000 and had discovered that the farmer up ahead was dropping them as he walked along. The bills were handed over before their loss was discovered. The farmer had missed the inner pocket and had slipped the bank roll between the two suits of overalls.

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Infantryman's Bayonet Will Decide Outcome

By HARRY STRANGE

The infantryman and the bayonet will determine the final issue of this war, says Captain Strange, of Winnipeg, himself an expert on all the other instruments of warfare.

All other instruments have but the one main purpose, to save the energy and protect the person of the infantryman in his task of routing other infantrymen out of their positions.

"Seldom in the world have great masses of infantry been so well trained, prepared, equipped and armed as the Allied armies now ready for the final assault."

WHEN the Germans invaded Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Holland and France, the world was amazed at the swift conquest of these countries, accomplished mainly, so the public generally believed, by an amazing coordination of two remarkable weapons—the aeroplane and the tank. When the Germans marched into Paris, however, many were astonished to hear of the long columns of German infantrymen who marched into and through that city on their feet, accompanied by many batteries of artillery which was not so very different from the artillery of the last war; and to make their surprise complete, they heard that a good deal of the artillery was drawn by horses, and that the army of invasion was even accompanied by a fair amount of cavalry!

The interesting story is told of how a few years before this war started the famous Household Regiments of Cavalry in England decided that the day of the horse was over, and so these regiments were mechanized and their horses were sold at auction; but it was later discovered that it was the generally believed completely mechanized German army that finally obtained possession of these splendid horses!

When a large part of the American fleet was put out of action at Pearl Harbor, and when the British battleships the *Repulse* and the *Prince of Wales* were sunk off Singapore by aeroplanes, many were quite convinced again that the aeroplane at sea, and the tank on land, were the decisive weapons. They believed that the battleship had been replaced by the bomber, and the infantryman by the tank. The great tank battles in Egypt, and the sinking of British and Italian ships by aeroplanes, seemed to confirm these views.

This thinking was later shaken, however, when the news came that the British fleet, with little aeroplane protection, had successfully delivered large quantities of supplies to Malta, in spite of the opposition of the enemy air force, and by the news of the daring assaults of American warships, including battleships, on Japanese possessions in the Pacific, in areas that were dominated at that time by the Japanese air force. Belief in the domination of aeroplanes and tanks was still further weakened when we heard that General Montgomery, at El Alamein—the turning point of the war,—had reverted to last-war tactics, and had opened his decisive battle with an old-fashioned artillery barrage, followed by an infantry assault, and had only later used his tanks as support for the infantry. Then came the giant attacks made by the Russians, using great masses of infantry, and later the failure of the air assault on Cassino, to dislodge the German infantryman. All these made many rub their eyes with astonishment.

Aids for Infantry

The truth of it all is that bombers and dive bombers in the air, tanks, rocket guns and other novel instruments of modern land war, while important for various operations, are no more than auxiliary weapons and equipment which at the best can but aid the gallant infantry. For it is the infantryman, assisted by combinations of other services, and often without these services, who finally wins battles, even in this so-called super-modern warfare. No battle ever has been, or can be, won until infantrymen, with their rifles and bayonets, occupy the enemy's positions, the enemy territory. Cassino revealed no more than had been proved over and over again in the last war, at the battles of Loos, Ypres, the Somme, Arras, Paaschendaele, Amiens, and St. Quentin, that the infantryman, given time, can withstand the most amazing pounding from shell-fire or bombing, or tank attacks, and still come up after it all, alive, strong, fearless and able to defend himself, and frequently to hold the position entrusted to him.

Those who have not been through these bitter experiences cannot, of course, possibly imagine the astonishing ingenuity, initiative and cunning possessed by the infantryman to protect himself against intense bombardments from the air and from the land, and against all assaults, with the single exception of waves of other infantrymen with fixed bayonets steadfastly advancing upon him.

So it is quite easy to predict that while much may be done to assist the great assault on Fortress Europe,

Women in uniform are typical of modern war in almost every land, but only in Russia are they trained for duty in the front lines. These Polish girls are drilling as members of a combatant unit of the Red Army.

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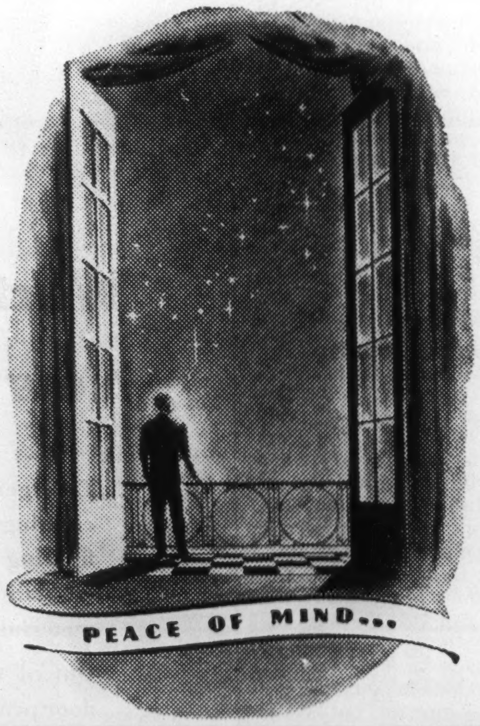

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Tanks moved across the Rapido River as the 8th Army built up its bridgehead on the opposite side. Here a Sherman rolls through an Italian town on its way to support advances made by French and Indian troops.

by means of aeroplanes, tanks, rocket guns, mortars, artillery and other weapons, it will be the infantryman, the P.B.I. as he was called in the last war—the poor bloody infantryman,—armed with that peer of all weapons, the bayonet (the only true, completely decisive weapon of war), who will be called upon to do the job of clearing the enemy out of his positions and of occupying his territory.

This war, like all other wars in the past, will be won not when Berlin is pounded to dust by aeroplanes, nor even when columns of tanks dash through Berlin, but only finally won when Allied infantrymen have met the enemy infantryman in battle somewhere, and have either destroyed him or disarmed him, or forced him to surrender.

From the very dawn of military history, noting the bloody sacrifices made by infantrymen in battle, military science has ever sought to find an auxiliary weapon that could win a battle, or win a war by itself, so avoiding the deaths and casualties of so many infantrymen. The Greeks developed their Greek Fire or poison gas, and the Romans their ballistas, or stone-throwing catapults, and their defensively armored assault troops. In the Middle Ages came the one-man tank, the Knight in Armor, mounted on a horse which was his engine, and who for a time dominated the battlefields of Europe, but soon a defence was found when the arquebus gun, fired with gunpowder, was invented—the anti-tank weapon of those days. And so it has gone on, but the cold harsh truth is that no effective substitute has ever been found for the infantryman.

Leg-Saving

Strenuous efforts have been made throughout the ages to save the energy of the infantryman, particularly by way of transporting him swiftly and easily to the field of battle. The Greeks and Persians were always willing, whenever possible, to use a longer route by sea, rather than a shorter route by land. The Romans saved the feet and legs of their Legionnaires by the construction of the smoothest and best roads the world has ever seen, even including these modern times. Genghiz Khan gave each man four or five ponies. The British copied this method in the Boer War, and called their soldiers "Mounted Infantry". In the last war men were transported by train, by truck, and by light railways. Transportation is augmented these days by carrying men in armored vehicles, and through the air in transport planes; and for special purposes the parachute has become a mode of transportation, at least for vertical travel. But all these devices merely take the infantryman to, or near, the place of battle ready to perform his still difficult and dangerous task.

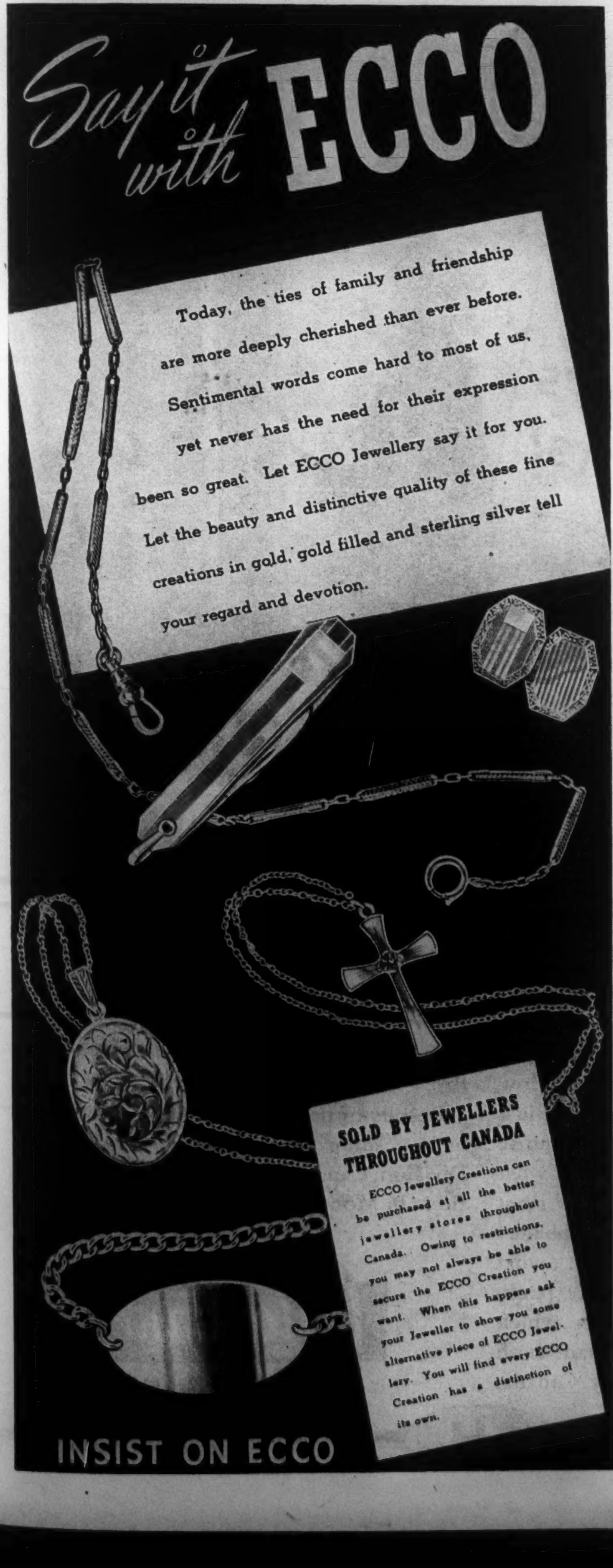
The platoons, companies, brigades and divisions of Allied infantry, therefore, are the force upon which we should keep our eyes in these coming great battles in Europe and Asia. Properly trained infantrymen, well fed and rested, supplied with modern weapons and equipment, and transported close to the battle line, will be expected to advance in face of the fire of any and all new and fantastic weapons that can be brought against them.

Morale at Peak

Even though an offensive army has complete preponderance in the air, and on the land with tanks, artillery and other auxiliary weapons, if the infantrymen are not well trained, if they are not well fed and well supplied, if their morale is not high, if in army slang "their tails are not up in the air", no victory will be possible. Considering all this it must hearten us to know that seldom in the history of the world have great masses of infantry been so well trained, so well prepared, so well equipped and so well armed as are the infantry divisions of the American, British, Canadian and other Allied armies now, with high morale, ready to make their great and final assault. Judging from the reports of all the preparations, we can safely predict the most successful outcome of these impending great allied infantry assaults which will soon take place on Fortress Europe. For men with British blood in their veins delight in the use of the bayonet, whereas we know from past experience that German soldiers, good and courageous as they are, tend to lose their nerve when the light of the dawn glints on advancing bayonets in the hands of determined men.

Let us, however, never forget that the cost in the lives of infantrymen will be high, far higher than the losses in any other service. Let us, therefore, while making way for the infantrymen, salute this queen of all arms — the infantry — for tackling with such courage, spirit and determination the difficult, bloody and final tasks that lie ahead.

Fighting French forces spearheading the Allied advance in Italy on the right flank of the 5th Army are seen here manning a machine gun post which protected the advance of troops on a hill near captured Cerasola.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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Why Canadian Radio Actresses Can't Be Given Air Credit

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THERE'S one characteristic about this space . . . when it says something about a radio personality, it goes right out on a limb and says it, without qualifications. I like that quality in this space. Last column, for instance, when we were writing about Grace Matthews, we said "There probably isn't another actress in Canada quite so talented". That "probably" should have saved us, but it didn't. Alan Savage, who has a high admiration for Grace Matthews, writes: "Hell's bells, Frank, there are at least seven other actresses right in this town who are just as good. I've directed most of the guys and gals around here at one time or another during the past two years, week after week. Before that I worked with most of them on the mike. And believe me, I've discovered who acts, and who reads lines".

Sure Grace Matthews is good, Al says. "But so are Alice Hill, Frances Goffman, Grace Webster, Ruth Springford, Peggy Hassard, Claire Drainnie and Roxanna Bond. When the chips are down in dramatics, I'll take any one of those kids every time.

"So, when you're giving good Canadian talent a boost, may I respectfully request that you give them *all* a boost. They're *all* good. They *all* deserve a pat on the back."

Of course they do. And so say all of us. The point we were driving at was that it was curious that Canada hadn't given any kind of a decent build-up to the talent it already possessed. Savage explains why: "Most of them, to earn a decent living, must work more than one show a day. Do you think a producer could give air credit to a player on his show, when that same player may have worked a show on the same station only an hour earlier?

"Sure, I'd like to give air credit to all the talent I use, but most of them are on the air so much, it just can't be done. And I venture to say that the performer himself would be the first to agree that it's the only way he can work."

Alan, you've got something there, but we still think it's hardly right that out of these seven talented Canadian actresses you've named, only one of them, Grace Webster, is known to this writer who has been associated with radio for a good many years. Those who know her work say that Grace Webster is one of the most able craftsmen in broadcasting today. The others may be good, too, but their names have not become known. They are nonentities, so far as the general public is concerned.

It's perfectly true that there are difficulties in the way of promoting an actress. The CBC has found that out. Give an actress or an announcer too big a build-up, and the first thing you know he or she wants twice as much money. All the same, we think people who act as well as Grace Matthews should be better known.

WE ARE not alone in thinking that one of the most significant and worth-while events in Canadian radio this year has been the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" series, recently concluded. To have brought to the microphone 44 young Canadian singers, all under 25 years of age, and given them a fair opportunity to win scholarships of $1000, $500, $200 and four $100 awards is a creditable achievement. These young singers, and the listening public, have the York Knitting Mills, Ltd. to thank for such an interesting venture. A second series is slated for the autumn.

The winner of the $1000 scholarship was Claire Gagnier, a talented singer from Three Rivers, Quebec. She comes from the musical Gagnier family, and is at present studying with Madame Dansereau at the Juilliard School of Music in New York. She sang last week on the final Victory Loan show, on a national network.

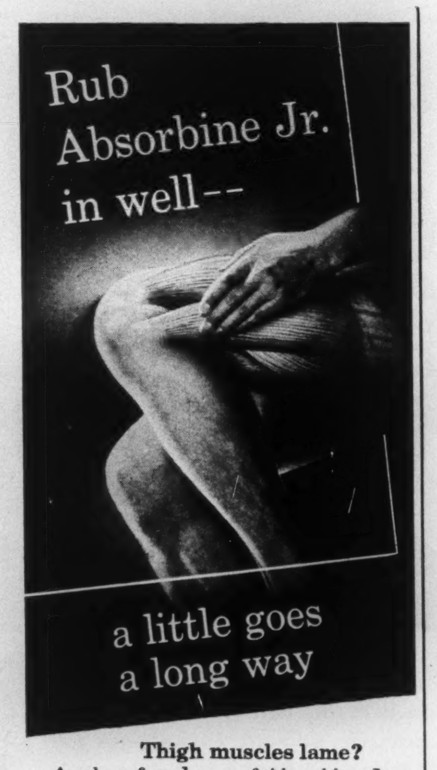
Evelyn Gould, of Toronto, won the second award, of $500. She has sung with Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. At present she is studying with Madame Gedeonoff. Third prize winner was Jane Harkness, of Toronto, who is a pupil of Albert Whitehead. The others who won honorable mention and $100 each were: Margaret Ann Royle, Vancouver; Pierrette Alarie, Montreal; Nancy Douglas, Toronto and Lillian Smith, Toronto.

Judges of the contest were Thomas Archer, Rhynd Jameson, Rex Battle, Bernard Naylor and Hector Charlesworth. Rex Battle, conductor of the orchestra featured on the program, has had a great deal to do with the program and the encouraging of the singers. Producer of the program was John Adaskin. Presentation of the awards was held at the CBC Concert Studios, with J. D. Woods and Hugh H. Lawson, of the sponsoring company, officiating.

THE New York Times of last week reports that there isn't a school in Chicago that doesn't have some kind of radio equipment. An extensive radio program supplements the regular classroom work of the teacher. News is a major factor in the programming. Special newscasts are written for the children by the director, George Jennings. An earthquake in Ecuador becomes a geography and history lesson. In every school there is a radio chairman who receives the week's schedule of broadcasts in advance, and arranges with the teachers to key their classroom work with the subject material to be broadcast. The children like news about sports, flying and Hollywood. Out of the radio program has come a Central Radio Workshop consisting of a group of high school students selected after auditioning from every high school in Chicago. One night each week the pupils meet in the station's studios to study the techniques of rehearsal and presentation of radio programs.

R. S. Lambert, educational director for the CBC, would know whether or not there are any cities in Canada with such an elaborate set up for school broadcasting as this. When we last saw him he was most optimistic about the development of school broadcasts. But we've yet to meet a child who told us of things he'd learned at school over the radio receiving set.

AIRWAVE news: Len Peterson's play "They are all afraid" won a prize at a Columbus radio convention . . . Percy Faith moves on and up to better programs across the border . . . big plans are under way by the major networks to cover the political conventions in United States . . . Andy McDermott, radio liaison officer, RCAF, won praise from Variety, for "Mosquito Squadron" . . . Bob Hope will launch the second series of "Here's to Youth", on May 20 . . . Joan Dangelzer has been appointed to the production staff of the CBC in Montreal . . . Jimmy Henderson is a smart 15 year-older who is heard in many productions from Winnipeg . . . people like Robert St. John on the News Round-up at 7.15 each night . . . Matt Halton won some kind of a prize for his descriptive radio reporting . . . popular star of radio, Alec Templeton, came to Toronto to help sell Canada's Victory Loan . . . one of the better singers on the air these days is Thomas L. Thomas . . . Eddie Cantor has been in the show business for 35 years . . . radio people, in fun, call "L for Lanky", "L for Lousy" . . . The president of the NBC said last week that television is ready for the public right now . . . Ralph Edwards didn't have to join the army, after all, and will stay with "Truth or Consequences" . . . we'd like it if Jan Struthers was on "Information, Please" every week.



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THE LONDON LETTER

New Chancellor of Exchequer a Very Big Man in Every Way

By P. O'D.

London

TWO or three years before the war I was playing golf one afternoon with a retired Army officer, who had spent a good deal of his service in India. Just ahead of us on the course was a couple, of which one member was a noticeably large and solemn man. He played golf with the sort of dour concentration that distinguishes those who have learned the game up on northern links, where golf is a "verra seerious business." Such players take a lot of time and care. This one did.

Fortunately for our desire to get on with it, his partner sliced his ball into the rough and waved us through. As we went by I noticed that my friend bowed to the large dignified player with a very marked respect. I didn't think it was due to his golf, so I asked who he was.

"His name is Anderson," he said, "Sir John Anderson, and if ever this country gets into another tight corner like the last one, he is one of the men who are going to pull us through. I saw something of his work when he was Governor of Bengal, and he is one of the ablest administrators in the Empire. He is a very big man in every way."

The public knew very little about Sir John Anderson in those days, but it knows a good deal now. And everything it has learned about his character and capacity in the past three or four years bears out what my golfing friend said about him. He is a very big man indeed, quiet, immensely able, and with a genius for getting things done swiftly and smoothly.

There is not very much to be said here about his first Budget as Chancellor of the Exchequer. His own description of it—"the mixture as before"—hits it off very well. No new taxes, but no lightening of the burden either. But then everyone is so pleased at having no new load laid on the groaning camel's back, that they are disposed to think very well of it and of him. With all due allowance for that feeling of relief, his Budget speech was a very masterful and impressive performance.

Pay-as-You-Earn

A friend of mine who runs a biggish restaurant not far from Piccadilly Circus had a chef to whom he was paying £15 a week—not such a lot for a chef perhaps, but still not bad. When the Pay-as-You-Earn system came into operation a few weeks ago, my friend had to deduct about £4 from the chef's weekly envelope. Thereupon the chef put on his hat—or pulled off his chef's cap—and walked out. To borrow a joke of "Saki's", he was a good chef as chefs go, and as chefs go he went.

This man had never paid income-tax in his life, so it was naturally a bit of a shock to him. How did he manage to dodge it? By putting on his hat and walking out every time the tax-collector caught up with him—usually a matter of several months. But that won't do him any good now, as his taxes will be deducted at the source. There are probably a good many peripatetic gentry like him. Which seems to be a strong argument for the Pay-as-You-Earn system—even if you regard it as the Pay-as-You-Moan.

People with a taste for statistics must have got quite a lot of pleasure and excitement out of the figures for the various forms and documents issued in connection with the new system. There are no less than 443 separate codes, and some 83 different forms and leaflets—35,000,000 copies in all!

In addition, there are 2,000,000 copies of the "Employees' Guide," a pamphlet of 44 pages. And every employer is to get an "Employers' Guide" for his instruction in making the necessary deductions. Over 100 printing firms in different parts of the country have been busy getting the stuff out. They were needed!

Statistics of this sort and size either arouse the imagination—there are people so oddly gifted—or they stun it. Personally I must confess to a feeling of acute depression at the thought of the millions of poor devils all over the country, whether employers or employees, struggling with this new mass of rules and directions and spaces to be filled in.

Laocoon and his sons had a comparatively easy task—just a few snakes to wrestle with. Fortunately, this is the sort of job that becomes simpler as time goes on. It is only the first step that counts. But not all of us are good at counting.

Last of the Corinthians

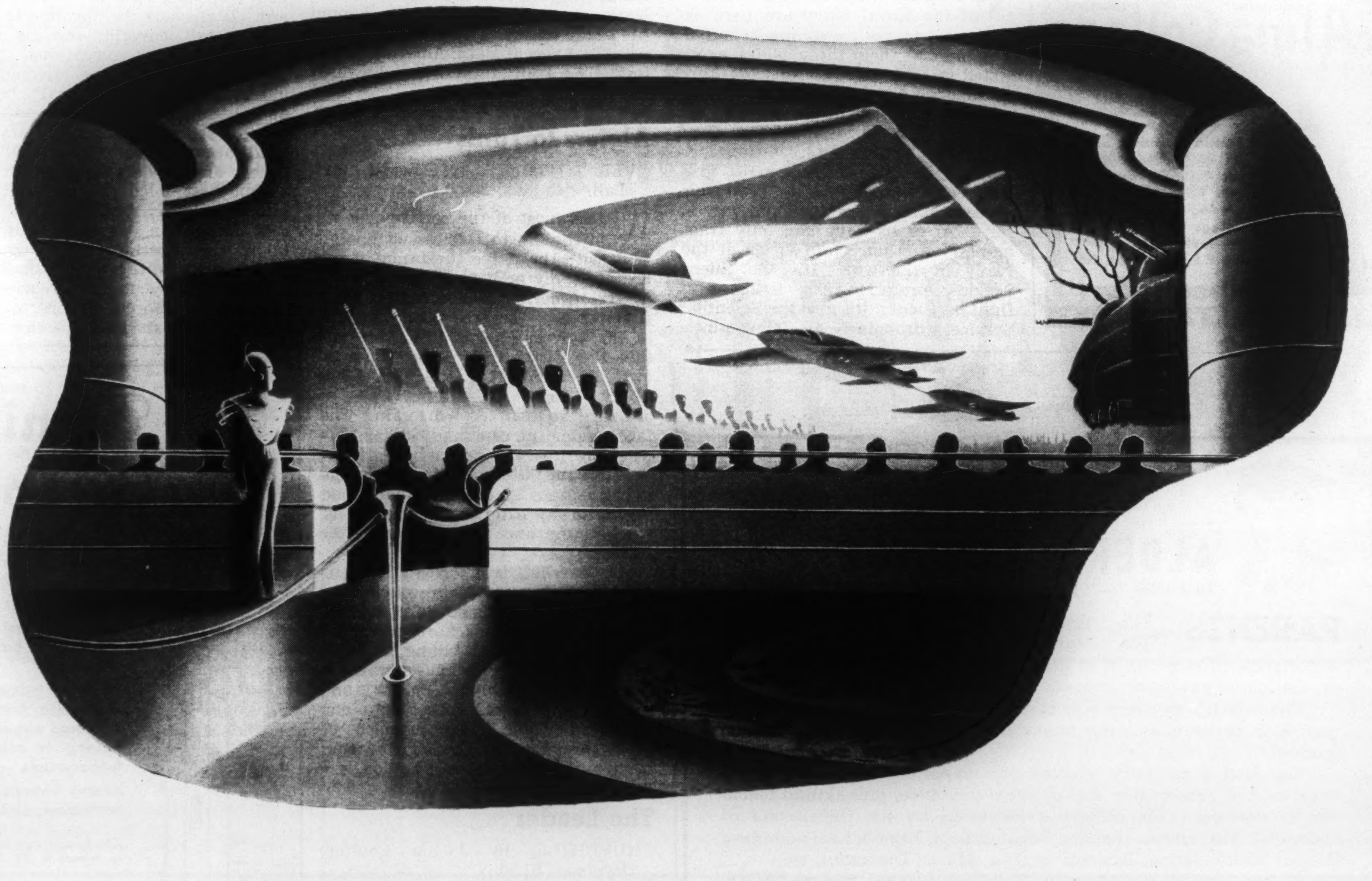
Lord Lonsdale, who died recently at the age of eighty-odd, is probably the only man whose cigars rivalled even those of Winston Churchill as a symbol of personality. He was never seen without one, and they were, like Mr. Churchill's, always about a foot long. How these great men manage to smoke them and still keep them of such noble proportions is one of the mysteries. Lesser men get down to a mere stub sooner or later. But not Mr. Churchill and not Lord Lonsdale. Do they really throw away 8-inch butts?

In this very sporting country Lord Lonsdale was one of the best known and most popular figures. He was a great sportsman—the last of the Corinthians, he has been called. (No, nothing whatever to do with the Epistles of St. Paul.) Just what constitutes a Corinthian it is a little difficult to say, except that it implies both style and gusto, more a matter of the spirit than the performance, something ample and picturesque, and with a special enthusiasm for the sports that are daring as well as dashing. And the Corinthians, of course, were particularly fond of boxing—"the bruisers of England," b'gad sir!

Lord Lonsdale was the complete Corinthian. Not content merely to act the part, he dressed it too. His yellow waistcoats were as famous as his cigars. In fact, he used to be known as the "Yellow Earl," for his coaches and motor-cars were also yellow. It is said that Kaiser Wilhelm was so impressed by them that he adopted yellow as the color for his own imperial vehicles, and, being that sort of potentate, would allow no other German to have a yellow car. Perhaps Hitler does it now.

No one can claim for Lord Lonsdale that he ever rendered any notable public service—except the great service of being his picturesque and amiable self, and bringing into these drab and harassed modern times something of the gaiety and color of an age that took its responsibilities more lightly. Few men have had such a jolly life.

Next! *Movies that "live and breathe"...* the work of men who think of tomorrow



3-Dimensional Movies, they're called—so realistic that the characters seem to step from the screen and pass beside you. Planes roar out of the sky and into the very theatre. Flowers in a garden seem to spill their petals right into your lap. Every screen play is a vast and enthralling spectacle, so true to life you feel you are one of the actors! That's the movie of the future, being perfected now by MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW!

No continent in the world is more fortunate in the tremendous improvements in everyday living which await it. That is because we are blessed with MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW!

- How important it is, therefore, that we make firmer our resolves and increase our daily efforts to bring that Tomorrow to pass. Remember, an enemy stands between us and Tomorrow. He is staking his all on keeping it from us. Can we do less than this to defeat his purpose?
- Let us *create* Victory! Let us wrest it from the very soil we till, the very tools we use in our factories, the very dollars we earn! Keep up production rates, yes, exceed them. Buy more and more Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. Do anything and everything to help win this war.
- Let's *all* be MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW!

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All Seagram plants in Canada and the United States are engaged in the production of high-proof alcohol to help speed this war to a victorious end. High-proof Alcohol for War is used in the manufacture of Smokeless Powder, Synthetic Rubber, Photographic Films, Plastics, Lacquers and Varnishes, Drawing Inks, Compasses, Drugs and Medicines and many other wartime products.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Burly Editor of "The Times" Aids Freedom of the Press

THOMAS BARNES of "The Times", by Derek Hudson. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

IF ENGLAND since the days of William IV has not suffered from the evils of "a kept press" the merit lies with *The Times.* John Walter II, proprietor, and Editor from 1803 to 1808 was not for sale to the King or to his Ministers, and the Editors who succeeded him jealously guarded their independence. Generally Delane is credited with bringing the paper to the peak of freedom and success, but his predecessor Thomas Barnes laid down the policy which Delane followed. It was in his time, 1817 to 1841, that the nickname "The Thunderer" was first applied, that the editorial "we"—that dreadful anonymity—mounted to a height. It was in his time that a Minister of the Crown first invited an "Able Editor" to a formal dinner and so gave to journalism a timid recognition of respectability.

Barnes was the friend of Lamb and of Leigh Hunt. He had a full classical equipment, and was learned in the Elizabethans. Fielding was his best beloved, and Addison a model.

This is a welcome biography, not long, excellently written, and throwing much light on the period which produced Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Bill.

•

Admirals All

MEN OF ACTION, by Commander Kenneth Edwards, R.N. (Collins, $4.00.)

NINETEEN high-ranking seamen of the Royal Navy are here examined and their exploits reported. For most of them these exploits consisted in the attack and discomfiture of superior forces by swift thinking, as revealed early in the war by Sir Henry Harwood against the *Graf Spee,* and by Sir Andrew Cunningham in the Mediterranean. It is a heartening experience to read this succession of biographical narratives, for most of us have had only fragmentary and uncertain views of the Navy in the war. It's the Silent Service, preferring to figure and fight *in camera.* It's also the Scientific Service, dropping an eleven-inch shell on an enemy ship at a range of thirteen miles, or listening to the whir of a submarine's propeller at an even longer range—and "taking measures" to stop it.

The author has avoided many temptations to become lyrical in contemplating the deeds of these great commanders. His is the language of studied moderation, and it is all the more forceful for that fact. The book is illustrated by portraits.

•

Spirit of Haiti

CANAPE-VERT, a novel, by Pierre Marcelin and Philippe Thoby-Marcelin. (Oxford, $3.00)

MUCH has been written at various times about voodoo practices in Haiti and the peculiarities of the people, French veneered, but with a barbaric base. This novel, by two native writers of high culture, doubtless is the most authoritative work on the subject. They explain that Catholic missionaries never were completely successful in blotting out ancestral superstitions; with the result that the prevailing religion is a strange mixture of jungle magic, tabu and Christian ritual. The people are burdened by the fear of malevolent spirits and in consequence sometimes suffer from auto-hypnosis, which bears a close relation to the demon-possession of ancient times.

The story builds up to a murder-climax, logical and inevitable, but in stark contrast to the normally happy life of the people. The novel won first prize in a recent Latin-American contest. The translation is by Edward Larocque Tinker.

•

Algiers to Tunis

OVER TO TUNIS, by Howard Marshall. (Collins, $3.50.)

WHILE most of the correspondents in the North African campaign dealt with the fierce constancy of the Eighth Army or with the high spirit of the Americans who, after their first repulse, "became tried veterans in three weeks", this BBC observer saw the First Army come into its own. "Remembering the 78th Division," he writes, "I shall never see an ordinary football crowd again. The faces under the caps and bowler hats will grow lean and brown beneath the African sun; the serge suit will change to battle-dress . . . these ordinary folk, my Saturday afternoon companions, will assume once more their heroic stature."

Mr. Marshall is a *writer.* He tells much in little and his prose is lighted by a fine spirit. His story of the toilsome march to Tunis, through defeat to total victory, is thrilling, and his tribute to the success of General Eisenhower in welding British and American men and forces into one contented whole gives promise of great things when the big invasion begins, under the same direction.

•

The Leader

CHURCHILL, by John Coulter. (Ryerson, $1.50.)

TO A dramatist the life and labors of Winston Churchill fall naturally into scenes, for he is a scenic personality both in failure and success. Indeed most of his failures have been merely delayed successes. Mr. Coulter, realizing that there was no need of creating "suspense" in such a life, set down the facts as briefly as might be and saw that here was a drama of two parts and 14 scenes, admirably suited for radio presentation, and perhaps for "picturization". He wrote the necessary dialogue and the play was produced by the C.B.C. with distinct success.

Here he presents, not the play, but the material as arranged previously, and it makes a most readable tale, excellently done.

•

What is Christianity?

IN QUEST OF A KINGDOM by Leslie D. Weatherhead. (Musson, $2.50.)

IT IS said often enough that only active Christianity can correct the ills that are driving the nations towards progressive suicide. But what is Christianity? Not the Church, says this author, not a system of skeleton belief with no flesh on it, not organized social service, but rather the spirit of love towards man and God, which no disagreement can quench, no injury abate.

He argues that Humanism, which assumes that man is self-sufficient and continuously progressive in spirit as in body, is denied by the events of our times when in a large part of the world evil is called good and barbarity wise. So he sees no hope for mankind save in a revaluation of life on the model set by Jesus of Nazareth. What that model is he investigates by a study of the parables; their grace, their stinging power and their persistent humor.

The book is alive, which cannot be said of most collections of sermons. The author is learned and adept. He and his congregation of the City Temple, London, destroyed by enemy action, are the temporary guests of the Anglican Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on Holborn Viaduct. And this fact alone is a parable.

•

When Fighting Stops

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME, by C. N. Senior. (Collins, 25c.)

HOW far has the Government gone in preparation for the return to civil life of the 700,000 men and women in uniform? That's a reasonable question and few know the answer. For that reason this little book of under two hundred pages, pocket-size, is most important. It answers the question in complete detail, covering the Six Benefits; out-of-work, vocational training, awaiting returns, temporarily incapacitated, educational benefit and unemployment insurance; the pension schedules and necessary hospitalization. It is written with sympathy and understanding, for the author assembled the material, originally, for his soldier son; he himself fought in the last war and knows the uncertainty that too often is delivered with a man's discharge papers. Every family, represented in the armed forces by one or more men or girls, should have this book.

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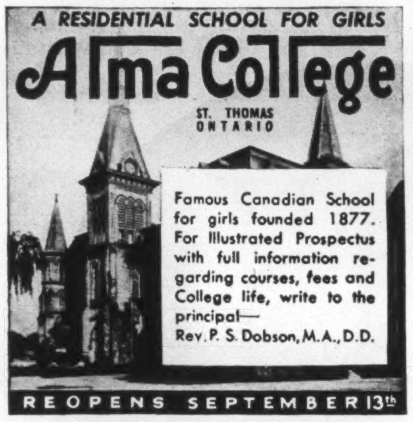
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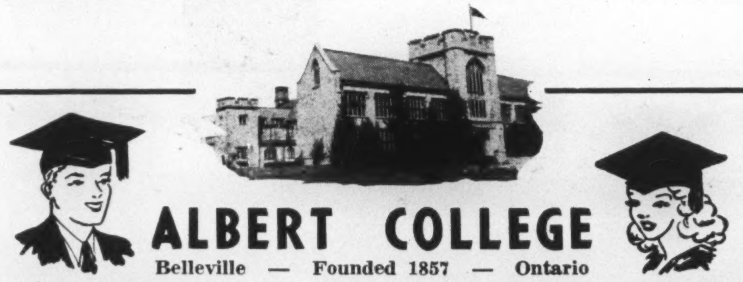
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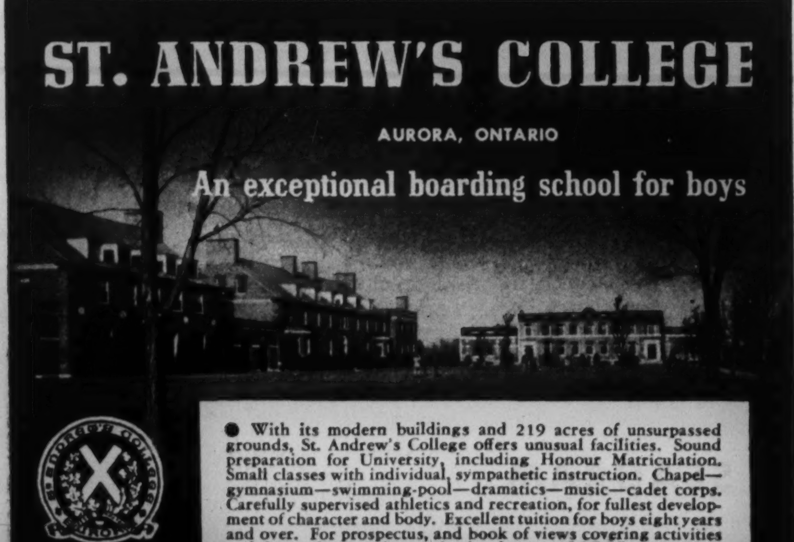
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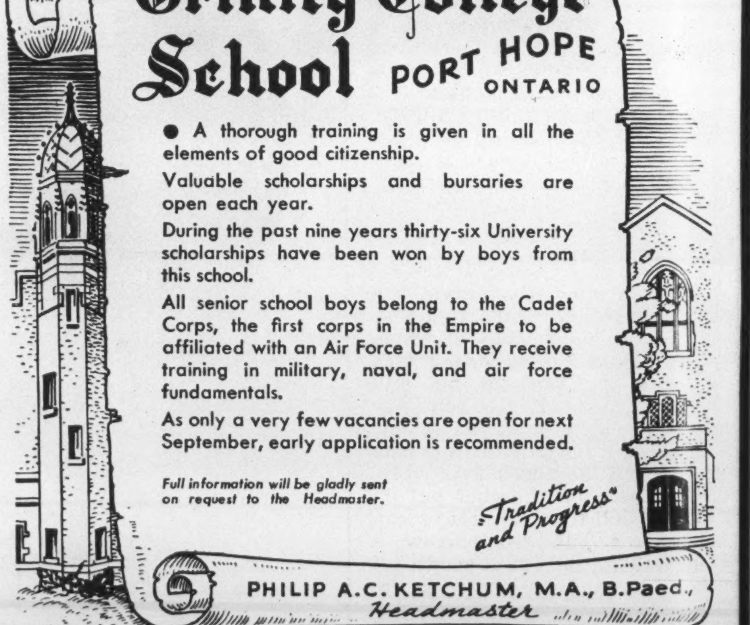
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THE BOOKSHELF

The Black Menace of Tyranny As Experienced in Norway

NORWAY IS MY COUNTRY, by Synnove Christensen. (Collins, $2.50.)

YOU who have known freedom so intimately that you never think of it, you to whom a policeman has never spoken but with respectful courtesy, you who are so happy and content that you hardly ever think of the war, read this book. It will give you some new ideas about the state of the world and perhaps shame you—which will be no harm.

The author is a Norwegian young woman, the wife of an Oslo lawyer and the mother of a little boy. Neither she nor her husband were interested in politics. For no reason at all her husband, her father and her father-in-law, an eminent surgeon, were arrested and sent to prison camp under the supervision of ignorant and bestial German guards. She and her mother were allowed at long intervals to see the prisoners, but the interviews were always in the presence of a guard, and the periods between the visits were long nightmares of tension, and stark fear.

She tells of friends arrested and shot, of spies lurking everywhere, of penalties for nothing, of thievery and swindles. She tells how her husband when released plunged into underground activity against the common enemy until he and his family escaped over the ice to haven in Sweden.

It's a strong and moving story admirably written. And it's the naked truth.

•

Rifles and Pistols

A BASIC MANUAL OF MILITARY SMALL-ARMS, by W. H. B. Smith. (Collins, $2.50.)

ALL the small-arms of all the nations are here assembled, taken apart, explained and illustrated. The amount of extreme cleverness in the application of scientific principles to the business of killing is revealed—which might be the subject of a blistering essay on the folly of mankind—but for the present while our freedom depends on these gadgets and their intelligent and overwhelming use by our side the subject is shelved. Soldiers and all men interested in the mechanism of perfection will be fascinated.

•

Mooning at Grief

THE SEARCHLIGHTS, by Wilfrid Gibson. (Oxford, $1.50.)

LET it be granted that war is a black terror before all eyes; that grief for the fallen, apprehension for the still living son or sweetheart, persist in all lands poisoned by its obscenity of rage. Does it need interpretation by detail after detail, spread out in endless pentameters, some of surpassing verbal beauty?

Perhaps in the beginning, in the first surprise at the eruption of this stinking volcano, such poetry was inevitable, and even necessary. But after five years when the public has settled into a mood of Stoicism what can it do but open old sores?

There are other and nobler feelings that war has unveiled, comradeship and pity for others, calm sacrifice and the smile of courage even in disaster. Such themes are more worthy of Mr. Gibson's facile art.

•

The Orient Enemy

JOURNEY FROM THE EAST by Mark J. Gayn. (Ryerson, $4.50.)

BORN and brought up on the border of Russia and Mongolia, the son of a lumber merchant, educated at Harbin, Vladivostock and Pomona College in California, travelling in the Orient as a correspondent and settling down as news-editor of the *China Daily News* of Shanghai; so progressed Mr. Gayn.

He saw two revolutions in progress and in being. He saw the long struggle in Japan between the moderates and the militarist clique which triumphed. He saw the first fruits of the "China incident" and the loot of Shanghai. He envisioned the certainty of war against the United States and Great Britain years before it came, and escaped to America just in time to save his life.

This record of his life so far is stark and terrible. If you want an adventure story which is also a stark picture of the Orient and its problems here it is.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

•

Uneasy Songstress

By MARY DALE MUIR

ALWAYS ROOM AT THE TOP, by Ganna Walska. (Longmans, Green, $2.50.)

THIS is scarcely an autobiography but rather the writer's story of her own psychological and philosophical development — interesting, amusing and pathetic all in one. It is the story of the way of the unsatisfied artist, of one so blessed with financial ease that she is able to take her soul's growth with engrossing seriousness. With the program she set for herself the wonder is that she had time even to contemplate marriage without expecting to make a success of it.

That she never achieved the vocal triumphs of which she imagined herself capable she is inclined to attribute to the jealousy of women less beautiful and attractive to men than herself. It is a book that cannot be read rapidly yet a book that, despite its tediousnesses, this reader would not have missed. The background is cosmopolitan—America, France, Germany and Poland—concentrating largely on the musical life of New York and Paris.

•

For Laughter

UNITED NOTIONS, Pictures from *Punch* by W. A. Sillince. (Collins, $1.65.)

THE lighter side of the war, such as the regulation requiring the maintenance of a pail of water close by the front door; as considered by a lighthouse keeper. A gay series of cartoons.

•

Black Riot

By W. S. MILNE

THE DARK STAIN by Benjamin Appel. (Longmans, Green, $3.25.)

RECENT race riots in the United States give this book a sensationally topical quality. It is a wildly melodramatic tale, full of such brutality of action and language as to make it anything but pleasant reading. It is a story of Harlem negroes, but its hero is a Jewish policeman, sympathetic towards the negroes, who in the execution of his duty is compelled to kill one of them. The incident is used by an underground Fascist organization to foment race riots. The cop's girl is kidnapped, but all ends well, and the villain jumps out of a high window. The central thesis of the story, that race hatred is being manipulated as a tool in the hands of the enemies of democracy, may be true, but its presentation in this book is about as subtle as an election cartoon. The book has a certain lurid power to it, but its impact is weakened by the melodramatic sensationalism—in the accepted tabloid tradition—of the plot. You can skip this one without a single twinge of conscience.

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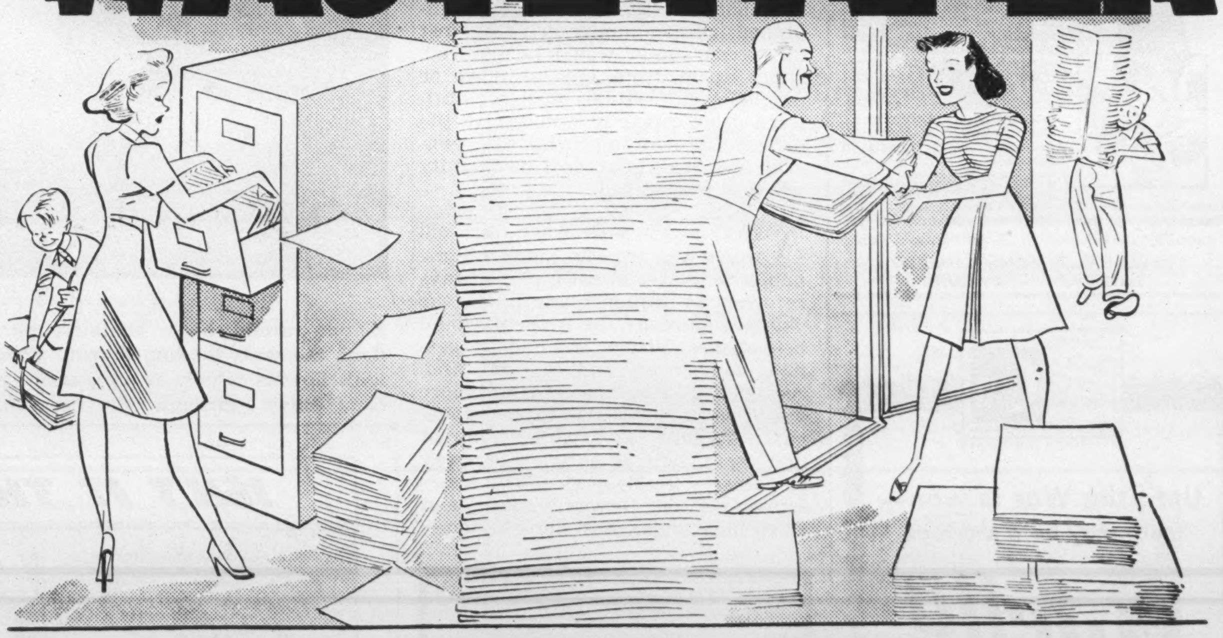

● Waste paper is the raw material for making paperboard containers required to supply our fighting forces. Millions of these containers, sent overseas, cannot be salvaged.

Due to a desperate shortage of waste paper, paperboard mills are working on a day-to-day basis, many are facing shut-downs.

In the files, vaults and storage rooms of business and industrial organizations are thousands of tons of old correspondence, old records, out-dated reference data that will never be used.

Get rid of these hidden liabilities! Turn them into assets of war! Get them on their way to the paper mills! Every scrap of paper you can turn into salvage is urgently needed RIGHT NOW!

HOW TO DISPOSE OF IT

Dispose of it through your local voluntary Salvage Committee or other War Voluntary Organization, or sell it through any known trade channels, your pedlar, dealers or others. The important thing is to get your Waste Paper moving to the mills.

CANADA NEEDS 20,000 TONS OF WASTE PAPER EVERY MONTH FOR VITAL WAR NEEDS

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"THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE"

WARTIME GARDENS

Success in Any Home Gardening Requires Continuous Effort

By COLLIER STEVENSON

WITH the first-crop Victory vegetables planted and perhaps sprouted, a lot of annual flower-seeds tucked away in the good brown earth, replacements provided for the perennial border and some new shrubs introduced, perhaps a novice in home gardening may be a bit inclined to sit back and let nature have a hand in the proceedings. Nature, unaided, will do a lot, but will do much more —and do it better!—if helped wholeheartedly by man all through the growing season.

Nature, for instance, being quite impartial will give equal assistance to the growth of weeds and vegetables. Obviously, then, if vegetables are to grow better and really amount to anything worthwhile, man will have to banish the weeds. It's not altogether an easy task to eradicate weeds, even in a small garden, but it is a very important matter; for weeds are greedy feeders, quick to take from the soil vital elements that are essential to vigorous vegetable growth.

WEEDS are so definitely destructive that they might be listed as Enemy No. 1, and tracked down by every home-gardener with the thoroughness of the R.C.M.P. in dealing with offenders against the law. But the efforts should not stop with one garden: instead, they should extend to whole communities, to curbsides and to all vacant building-plots—in which very often there are enough weeds, unchecked and thriving, to jeopardize the garden wellbeing of an entire neighborhood.

One of the worst and most persistent of weeds is the ragweed to which many sufferers—whether they are right or wrong—attribute their annual visitation of hay fever. If anyone concerned with the eradication of weeds could only mobilize the hay fever sufferers in his own neighborhood, the success of a comprehensive community drive against all weeds surely would be assured. Quite apart from any physical or psychological results, such an anti-weed drive certainly would have the direct effect of improving the general appearance of any community where it was staged.

AWAY, away back when this old world was at peace many a home had a very special little plot always referred to rather quaintly as the "kitchen garden". In it there would be radishes, lettuce and onions; perhaps some beets and carrots. And, tucked away somehow or other, there would be such herbs as thyme, sweet basil, summer savory, sage, sweet marjoram, fennell, saffron, caraway or anise. Today, with so many sources of our favored spices and flavorings under war duress, home-grown herbs have made a quiet comeback, finding a welcome in the Victory garden which nowadays carries on the traditions of yesterday's kitchen garden.

Richard Averill Smith Photo.

Annual flowers are a logical answer to the question of suitable planting for the gardens of new houses, for temporary quarters, and equally for summer homes used only briefly.

Herbs can be grown successfully from seed in any good friable garden soil; a sunny location being a basic need, however. If the seeds are planted before the end of May, the herbs should be ready to harvest within 60 to 85 days. Incidentally, before too late for this year's planting, home-gardeners interested in herbs might add these to the list already given: parsley, horseradish, chives, mint, tarragon, lemon balm and rosemary, each of which has a palate-appealing flavor to impart to home menus.

THERE'S still time for some flower planting, too. Gladioli bulbs, for example, can be planted now and on into June. Planted at intervals of, say, two weeks, the blooming season of these colorful and decorative garden flowers ordinarily beginning about mid-July can be prolonged until terminated by frost. Picardy, soft shrimp pink in hue, is an outstanding favorite: and here are other popular named varieties—Bagdad, a smoky old rose; Aladdin, salmon orange; Bit o' Heaven, rich orange; Queen of Bremen, lavender-pink; Bella Donna, light violet; King Lear, deep purple; Vagabond Prince, garnet-brown; Crimson Glow, glowingly crimson; Golden Dream, true in color to its name. Then, for the devotee of white flowers, there are several good white gladioli, such as Maid of Orleans, Snow Princess, Polar Ice and Star of Bethlehem. All in all, gladioli have such a great range of color, apart from their grace of form, that they provide an attractive addition for any garden.

Richard Averill Smith Photo.

If you would be a share-cropper, flank the walk leading to your door with flowers which every passer-by can enjoy through the season.

The call has been sounded in some parts of Canada, it still is to be called in other parts for the frost-safe planting of time-honored geraniums, heliotropes, fuchsias, coleus and begonias, all of which thrive indoors during the winter, expand to new beauty and productiveness outdoors during the summer. Diversified in color, they are of interest wherever used.

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Regd Trade Mark
ASK YOUR TAILOR

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Tree Tanglefoot is on sale at Seed, Hardware and General stores. If your Dealer hasn't Tree Tanglefoot, he can get it for you promptly.

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of
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MORNING SUITS
Dinner Jackets
EVENING WEAR
For Every Occasion
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A Beautiful open Fireplace plus Circulated Heat on the Warm Air Furnace Principle

Any style mantel—Brick, Stone Wood, etc.—can be built around the unit. Makes your cottage habitable earlier in the Spring and later in the Fall, because the hot air goes into your room—instead of out the chimney! It works on this principle: it draws the cold air out of the room into itself, and sends it out into the room hot.

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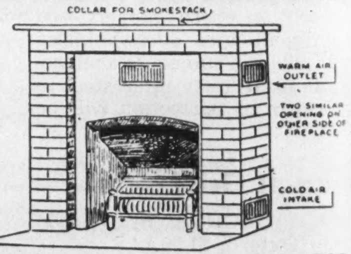
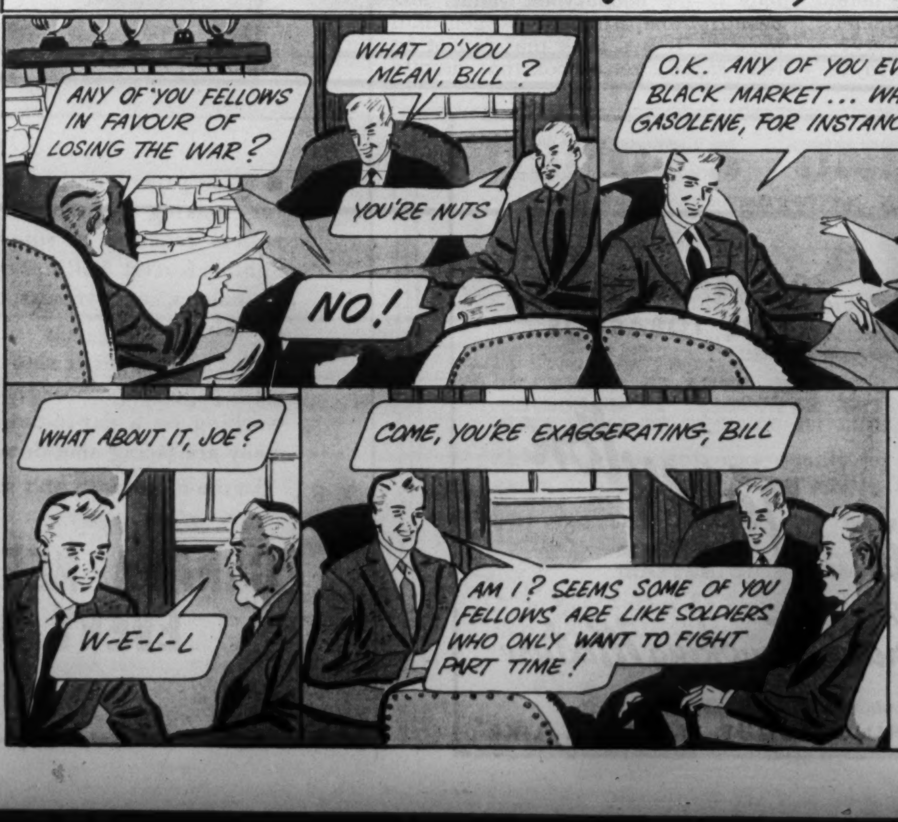


ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos


ANY OF YOU FELLOWS IN FAVOUR OF LOSING THE WAR?
WHAT D'YOU MEAN, BILL ?
YOU'RE NUTS
NO!
O.K. ANY OF YOU EVER BUY IN A BLACK MARKET... WHAT ABOUT GASOLENE, FOR INSTANCE?
WHAT ABOUT IT, JOE?
W-E-L-L
COME, YOU'RE EXAGGERATING, BILL
AM I? SEEMS SOME OF YOU FELLOWS ARE LIKE SOLDIERS WHO ONLY WANT TO FIGHT PART TIME!

Patriotism can't be part time

Chiseling a little, on some regulation that seems irksome, may not appear very serious to us. But just the same, it's putting our convenience ahead of the safety of Canadians overseas. To supply all they need means careful large scale planning. The little bit of something extra one man chisels multiplied by thousands of other part-time patriots throws all this planning out. Patriotism must be an all or nothing affair.

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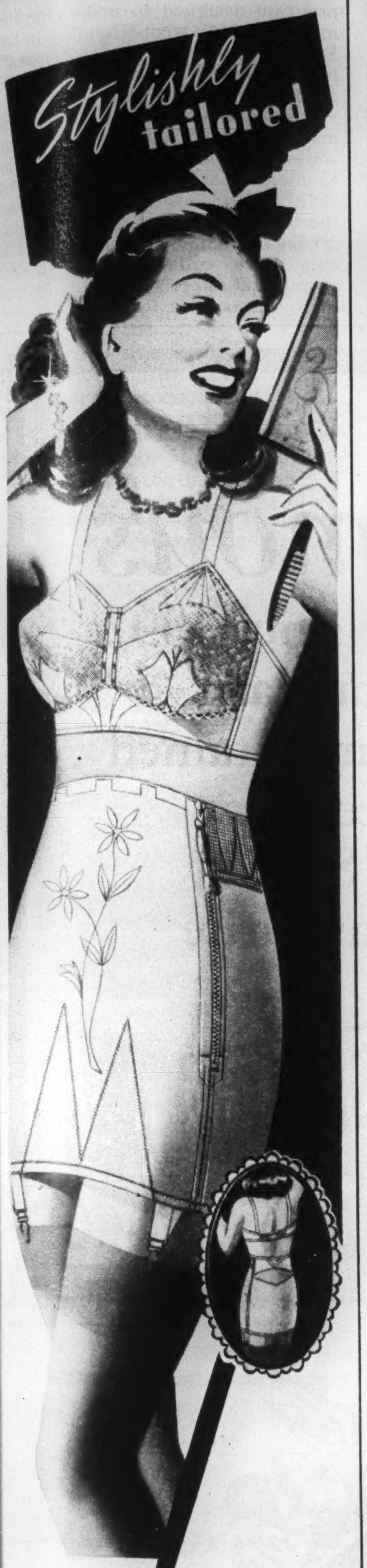

An exquisite creation, fashion's alluring complement to a well-groomed appearance. Glamourizing smooth hips and waist-line with comfort and freedom of action. Featuring the "PARABOLA" back panel that prevents riding up.

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Manufactured by
DOMINION CORSET CO. LTD., QUEBEC, P.Q.

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a flower-like complexion for this important occasion. Will not disappoint.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

NAUSEA due to travel motion, RELIEVED with the aid of MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
aids in quieting the nervous system
THE WORLD OVER

WORLD OF WOMEN

Mink Dress and Bugle Beads from Miss Rogers' Subconscious

By BERNICE COFFEY

INSURED to the last stitch against damage, fire, theft and every other mishap that conceivably could happen, the costumes worn by Ginger Rogers and others in the cast of the technicolor "Lady in The Dark," arrived in Canada. Presented in a Dorothy Gray production, "Color in Fantasy," they were seen first at a show sponsored by The Unit Auxiliaries Association in Eaton's Georgian Room, Toronto. From there they will go to other cities in Canada.

As an institution the fashion show has vanished, but this show brings back some of the almost forgotten glamor of such events, and in a manner not calculated to make the Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley, K.C. shudder. For these costumes, fantastically beautiful, are the stuff of fairy tales and the Never Never land of Hollywood—too rich a combination for the blood of what statisticians like to call the Average Woman.

Those who have seen the film will recall that the Ginger Rogers role is that of a repressed, inhibited fashion magazine editor who works her way out of a mental blind-alley through a handsome psychoanalyst's interpretation of her dreams. We know many Canadian editors, fashion and otherwise, but none who manage to be as unflaggingly soignee as Miss Rogers while coping with business or personal problems, or whom we could suspect of haying as expensive, well-clothed ventures into the subconscious. Perhaps this is a manifestation peculiar to magazine circles in Our Good Neighbor, or perhaps it's just Hollywood.

Sequins and Leopard

Many of the suits worn in the sequence before Miss Rogers begins exploring dreamland are sane, sleek, lovely and of today. No one color is highlighted, although gray appears repeatedly in suits, always enlivened by color. Gray and yellow stripes combine in one suit, designed by Edith Head, with jacket front and half of the huge bag in matching gray suede. Gloves of the stripe have deep cuffs lined in the suede. Multiple use of color is rather frequent, as in a waist length jacket in bright green, plaided in purple, red and beige wool yarn and a purple skirt.

The black dressmaker suit worn by another player compensates for its extreme simplicity with heavy gold chains looped wine-steward fashion across the chest and two pockets of navy gold chain mail. . . Dresses from the night club scene included a bugle beaded sheath dress, slit to the knee, with which was worn a wide stole of turquoise dyed white fox that reached to the floor. The model who wore it barely made it under the combined stresses of the weight of the bugle beads and the tight skirt when she ascended the steps of the runway. . . A flame-red knitted pullover, sleeves shoved up to the elbows, was paired with a bouffant full-length leopard skirt. The brown suede gloves had "fingernails" of flashing green sequins.

But one of the high moments of the show was the much publicized mink dress—yes, dears, mink!—with long billowing skirt of the fur, jewelled top of red and gold jewels and sequins, gloves jewelled to match, and bolero jacket of mink and muff of mink tails. The skins are uncut so that the dress may be taken apart later and thriftily remade into jackets and wraps for other moving picture productions that call for a mink-clad star. Incidentally, Paramount values this little Hoover at $5,400.

The show concluded with the dream bride's wedding dress of pale pink mousseline de soie, pearl trimmed, over which was worn another gown in the form of a hand-embroidered scalloped jacket of cloth-of-gold. The headdress was a pointed affair of airy gold gauze which flared out around the face, and a delicately fashioned little crown that fitted in the centre. From this fell a veil of pearly beige. All so unbelievably beautiful it could be an illustration from "The Canterbury Tales" or "The Romaunt of the Rose."

We hear that "Lady in the Dark" is Hollywood's last fashion explosion for the duration—the final fling at the modes of the moment.

Proceeds of the first Canadian showing under the sponsorship of the Auxiliaries will be used to buy comforts for men overseas and for the well-being of their families at home.

Millions From Pennies

Although any mention of money in million and billion amounts has lost its power to awe us, the $20,000,000 collected by the Junior Red Cross since the beginning of the war is a good round sum, more especially because it represents dimes and pennies earned or saved at the expense of many small pleasures dear to the juvenile heart.

The record of what has been accomplished by Canadian school youngsters is impressive. They support 14 war nurseries in England, at a cost of $3,500 each a year, for children of the blitz. There are 400 such children ranging in age from two to five years—all living in beautiful old houses donated for the purpose by their English owners—one of whom is Mrs. Randolph Churchill. Clothing and supplies of bedding, etc., are sent twice a year from the children in Canada to the children in England.

They have sent $20,000 to China for Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's war nurseries; $20,000 to the children of Greece; $20,000 to Russia for a nursery in Moscow; a shipment of dried milk worth $20,000 to India; $20,000 to Polish children; $10,000 has been spent for clothing being made in Switzerland for evacuee children in Palestine.

Nor does this complete the list. Many other large amounts have gone to many other sources to help children who have suffered from war and the privation it inflicts so cruelly on them.

The Canadian Junior Red Cross has a membership of 800,000 school children—all of them actively engaged in raising funds. Many and ingenious are the ways and means used to gather in the pennies. They make things, sell Christmas cards (one school raised $50 in this way), hold teas, concerts, dances, bazaars, penny drives. One school by various means has been able to contribute $2,000 since the beginning of the war.

A great deal is heard about the so-called problem of delinquency. Here is another side of the picture that shows young Canada's heart and head is very definitely in the right place.

IT ALL BOILS DOWN TO THIS

I FOUGHT the impulse for a while,
Then hied me off to seek a spile—
Borrow an auger—bore a hole—
And hang a bucket on the bole.

What joys did I anticipate,
Watching the saccharine in spate!
The sap boils with a heavenly smell. . .
And boils . . . and boils . . . and boils. . .

Ah, well!
I won't be tempted, now, to hoard,
Or have a secret from THE BOARD:
The harvest from that stately tree
Rates, *by the coupon,* just *one* D!

E. K.

Ardena Cleansing Cream	1.25 and 3.50
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CLEANSE . . . TONE . . . SMOOTH

These are the Elizabeth Arden essentials . . . essentials with which every woman can keep herself lovely, make herself prettier. They represent the cleansing, toning, lubricating treatments that are her daily beauty routine, the very foundation of good grooming. If you have never used what Elizabeth Arden has prepared for you, here is a thrilling experience because, for pleasure in use, for delicious fragrance, indescribably delightful texture . . . . the feel of loveliness and luxury . . . . these Essentials are without parallel.

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* HERE ARE THE RESULTS!

SCIENTIFICALLY CHECKED TESTS
Old Dutch Cleaned . . .

34	more	bathtubs	than	Cleanser A	62	more	bathtubs	than	Cleanser E
70	"	"	"	" B	87	"	"	"	" F
79	"	"	"	" C	88	"	"	"	" G
81	"	"	"	" D	104	"	"	"	" H

The cleansers identified above by letters, along with Old Dutch Cleanser, account for over 90% of *all* the cleansers sold in the United States and Canada.

It's what you get . . . not how much you pay . . . that spells real economy. That's why more women use Old Dutch than any other cleanser!

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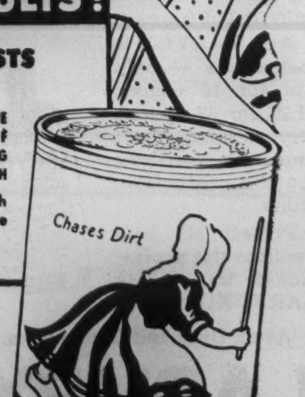

Women War Criminals Are Listed for Justice

By ROBERTA DUNCAN

Comparatively few women of the Axis nations have made their names internationally synonymous with brutality — not, we may assume, because they are less sadistic than their men—but because they are not given positions of power. Within their minor field of action, however, they seem to be able imitators of the doctrine of force and utter callousness. The German housewife does not hesitate to beat to death the Polish or Russian girl sent as a "slave domestic." Hundreds of women employed by the Gestapo have committed crimes and atrocities. Some women born citizens of one of the United Nations have turned traitor. Those who survive will meet justice as war criminals.

THE United Nations are compiling lists of "war criminals" whom it is intended to try as soon as they can be arrested and brought before a court having the necessary authority. Among them will be a number of women. These women are not those who have hit the headlines as the wives of Nazi ministers and officials, but others less known who have done insidious work as propagandists and even torturers.

If They Survive

The Nazis allowed no women to take a real place in politics, and to this many will owe the fact that they will not appear before the Allied tribunals. There has not been even a single woman in the "dummy Reichstag" of Hitler. The function of the wives of Nazi leaders has been limited to opening exhibitions. No doubt they have intrigued, but it has been amongst themselves. They have not committed crimes, because they have not had any power.

But there are hundreds of women employed by the Gestapo who have committed crimes and even atrocities. Where these have been against their own countrywomen, they will, no doubt, be dealt with by the Germans themselves. Where they have been against "slave workers," they have been placed "on the list." They may not survive to be tried. Only recently the Polish underground movement sentenced to death Senior Wardress Mandl of the Oswiecim concentration camp. "One of the most brutal and sadistic women it is possible to imagine," according to the indictment, Mandl starved women and girls to death, devised fiendish punishments and even beat women herself with a stick until they collapsed. Another part of her work was selecting women victims for the gas chambers. The Polish underground has shown its ability to carry out the death sentences it has passed.

Slave Domestics

It is Polish and Russian women who have suffered most from the "guilty women" of Germany. Thousands have been sent into Germany as domestic slaves and many have been ill-treated. To illustrate the fate that is likely to befall these women brutes, it is only necessary to tell a story being whispered by the Germans themselves. A Ukrainian girl was brought as a "slave" for the house of a prominent Nazi. She was ill-treated, but when the Russians began advancing, her mistress started to treat her better.

At last on a black day for the German army, the mistress took her aside and said: "We have treated you well, haven't we? I hope you will not forget this if we should be defeated and the Russians enter Berlin." "No, I shan't forget," replied the girl, "I will ask them to kill you quickly instead of torturing you first."

Callous Treatment

The Russians have positive evidence in the shape of letters about the ill-treatment of these Russian slaves by their mistresses. The letters come not from the girls but from the dead bodies of their mistresses' husbands—letters speaking in callous and brutal terms of the "treatment" it has been "necessary" to give the lazy servants. One woman even wrote that the stupid Russian girl had died after a beating and would her husband please arrange for another to be sent back from the East as soon as possible? Her husband was killed shortly after receiving the letter.

In a different category are the women working for the Axis who were born citizens of one of the United Nations and have turned traitor. The United States has already indicted two of them for treason. Their trial will follow as soon as they can be apprehended. They are Constance Drexel and Jane Anderson. Their treason has consisted of numerous broadcasts designed to "persuade American citizens to decline to support the country in the conduct of the war."

Constance Drexel is forty-eight years old, a native of Darmstadt in Germany, a naturalized citizen of the U.S. where she worked as a reporter in Boston and other cities. Jane Anderson is a fifty-year-old American, christened "Lady Haw Haw", for her broadcasts. She was born in Atlanta and during the Great War worked in London. She is a big, handsome woman who attained no particular fame until she was imprisoned during the Spanish civil war as a spy for Franco. Whether the charge was justified or not is unknown, but the U.S. government exerted pressure and secured her release after she had spent six weeks in prison in Madrid.

She had married the Marques Alvarez de Cienfuegos, and attained a certain notoriety for her flambuoyant oratory as "the woman's greatest woman orator in the fight against Communism"—perhaps she visualized herself as the counterpart to the revolutionary La Passionata.

Traitors

After her release she returned to the U.S., caused some dislike by her wild stories of Communist "atrocities" and then disappeared. She was next heard of—or rather heard—from Berlin, showing her gratitude to the government which had saved her from her folly and the firing squad by the most violent vituperation against her native land. This was couched in language that made William Joyce seem mild. In April 1942 the broadcasts suddenly ceased. Whatever the reason they have not prevented the U.S. Attorney General formulating his charges of treason.

Not yet indicted is Evelyn Guilly, the woman who shortly after the Japanese entered the war began broadcasting under their wing from Saigon. Chiefly she was concerned in spreading defeatism in Australia where her father is a farmer. Some mystery seems to surround the exact identity of this woman whom the Japanese claimed went through the blitz in London in 1940. She is 38 years old and after schooling in London went to France where she married. Her husband divorced her and she returned to live in England. Whether she is of British or French nationality seems uncertain.

Tokyo Rose

The United States is anxious to discover the identity of another woman who broadcasts for Japan. She is known as the "Tokyo Rose" and is believed to be a Japanese girl born and educated in the U.S. She is the highlight of a sentimental program designed to undermine the morale of U.S. troops fighting in the East, a great deal of "sex-appeal" being followed by a dose of political propaganda.

These are some of the women who may be found "Guilty" after the war—women who have turned on the countries that gave them birth and shelter. In the occupied countries there will, no doubt, be many hundreds of minor women criminals who have collaborated with the enemy and directly or indirectly sent their countrymen to death.

AMAZING PROFESSIONAL MOTHPROOFING METHOD
now available for home use

MOTHS WILL NEVER EAT THIS SUIT

NO ODOR · NO WRAPPING · NO STORING AWAY!

JUST a few minutes spraying with LARVEX—and Mrs. Neal has saved her husband's new suit from moth holes.

Now Mrs. Neal won't have the bother of wrapping up this suit or storing it away! She just puts it back in the closet on its usual hanger.

WHY? Moths will actually starve to death before they will eat LARVEXED clothes, sofas, or rugs!

This is the professional mothproofing method used by leading woollen mills, laundries, and dry cleaners.

And, LARVEX is inexpensive — only 83¢ for 16 ounces, $1.29 for 32 ounces. Dry-cleaning won't impair its year-long moth - protection, either.

Protect all *your* woollens this professional way. Use LARVEX!

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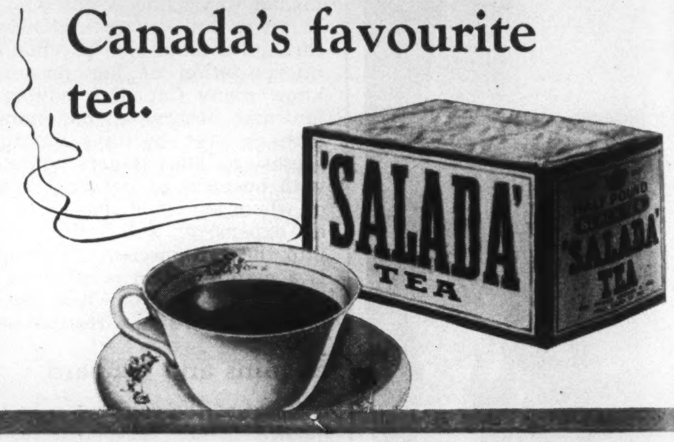
LARVEX
REG. TRADE MARK
ONE SPRAYING MOTHPROOFS FOR A WHOLE YEAR

Famous for flavour since 1892 — a high standard of quality maintained for half-a-century has made 'Salada' Canada's favourite tea.



...and then she Smiled

IPANA and MASSAGE can do so much for *your* smile

WHAT a difference a winning smile can make! But never forget—a smile to be attractive depends on sound, white teeth. And teeth that are sound and bright depend largely on firm, healthy gums.

So look after your smile . . . enlist the aid of Ipana Tooth Paste and massage, and your gums as well as your teeth, will benefit. For Ipana not only makes your teeth sparkle, but it is especially designed to aid massage in keeping gums healthy.

Modern, soft foods need too little chewing—our gums are deprived of exercise; they become tender and flabby—apt to bleed. At the first sign of "pink" on your tooth brush, see your dentist. Let him decide whether or not you are in for serious trouble.

But don't wait until trouble mars your smile. Make a regular habit of Ipana and massage—for healthier gums, brighter teeth, a more charming smile!

Never ignore "Pink Tooth Brush"

GOOD FOR TENDER GUMS
IPANA

For firmer gums, brighter teeth, use
IPANA AND MASSAGE

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

No Boundaries in Understanding the Language of Emotion

By MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL

THE young R.N. lieutenant who had seemed so taut, lay back in his chair, relaxed. His long legs stretched across the carpet toward the fire. One hand rested deep in a trouser pocket; the other caressed a long, cool glass. Like the R.A.F. pilot officer on the chesterfield with their hostess he looked, and was, perfectly at home in the Canadian household where he was staying while awaiting his ship; the pilot officer was on furlough. Already a fine comradeship had been established between these two young Britons and their Canadian hosts; the Britons had dropped their reserve.

"But what I can't understand," the lieutenant was saying, "is your American women, United States and Canada. You know they—well, they all wear their hearts on their sleeves."

The young daughter of the house flashed her blue eyes. "Well," she inquired, "so what? What's wrong with wearing their hearts on their sleeves?"

"As a matter of fact, I didn't exactly say there was anything wrong with it." The young man relaxed even more. "What I said was that I couldn't understand it, all this emphasis on telling a bloke how much he's going to be missed and all that sort of thing. . ."

"Don't you like to know you are going to be missed?" she asked with typical directness.

"Umm. As a matter of fact nothing matters more."

"Then why all the crabbing about us?"

Hearts on Sleeves

The host lowered his slippered feet from a hassock.

"Better lay off, Janey," he advised. "You two seem to be talking different languages."

The lieutenant moved his head to find the range of the older man's eyes.

"Jolly good, sir," he exclaimed, "but they'd never forgive me at home if I didn't learn a smattering of Canadian!"

"And he's going to talk himself out of a jam, or I'll know why." The daughter's tone was crisp while her eyes twinkled; she hadn't worked at a canteen for three years in vain. "Come on, now. If you approved of us wearing our hearts on our sleeves you wouldn't have mentioned it, or I don't know you English. Why do you disapprove?"

"We-ell, as a matter of fact I like it in some ways, but I'm jolly glad my wife doesn't gum up the works and tell me how much I'm going to be missed every time I go to sea."

"But why not?"

"Bad for morale."

The pilot officer, who had come to the house only the day before under the local hospitality scheme for the armed forces, sat up.

"Same here, old man. I'd never be able to fly if my wife laid it on before I left."

Their hostess' quiet voice entered the conversation.

"Just what does your wife say when you go off to fly; when you went off during those awful blitz days?"

The Scot, whose decorations included a D.F.C. and bar and service ribbons since the first year of the war, grinned.

"Oh, 'Give it to 'em, chummie', or 'Cheerio, old lad'!"

The lieutenant had been looking at the fire through his glass.

"That's it," he agreed. "My wife's much the same."

Janey, sitting on a low stool before the fire, wanted to help these young men to enjoy their stay in Canada as much as she hoped some family, somewhere overseas, would look after the tall, young artilleryman whose pin she was wearing right over her heart. She recalled again their farewell nearly a year ago.

"But—but how can they bear to see you go and—well—and not say any more?"

The two Britons looked at one another.

"A chap can't waste his time wondering about that," the lieutenant said. "Got to take that for granted, you know."

"Right! You know you're going to be missed and all that. God knows it may be the last time you'll set eyes on each other so—what's the use complicating things with words. Better get on with the job."

"And," said their hostess whose son knew every air mile of the Western Mediterranean, "you want to know your wives are getting on with their job, too?"

Both Britons' eyes lighted.

Enough to Do

"Ah, that's it. A chap's got enough to do fighting Jerry these days. He likes to know his wife loves him and all that; it's—well, it's the foundation on which he fights mostly so there's not much use talking about it."

It's happening in thousands of homes in Canada and the States, in even more thousands of homes in the United Kingdom. Our boys and girls are staying in their homes; their young people are staying in our homes. None has to have any special faculty to discover a lot of differences between one another. That many of the differences have been overlooked at least is shown by the number of international marriages; by the warm friendships which have developed not only between the services and the families who have entertained them, but by letter and cable between older members of those families who write to tell the wives or parents of their guests just how well he or she looked, how splendidly they were getting on with the job.

It is said that there are no friendships stronger than between men who have fought side by side, risking everything for the same cause, the same homeland. Perhaps there isn't time for such deep-rooted friendships to develop between the young people of one country and their hosts of another, older and as young. But the result is mostly good.

Doubtless many a young man from the old world is charmed by our easy, less formal way of living. There's not much we can say about that. What we can admire is the way they've put first things first. You've got to win the confidence of a young Briton before he will tell you much about his family, especially his wife. And while our men might be more than nonplussed if they were sent off with a "Cheerio, lad" and no more words, we understand the people of the United Kingdom better when we know why there is such restraint. To be able to take love for granted is supreme, popular fiction and the movies tô the contrary. Even a glimpse of this will strengthen Janey and her parents in the days to come.

Designs of Guatemalan inspiration go round and round the cotton skirt of this cool summer play dress. Lace trims neck and armholes of the white cotton broadcloth blouse. Skirt is pleated at top for a smooth fit.

LE PERE RAQUETTE

(For A. Y. Jackson)

WHEN every fence-post wears a cap
  And every bough a beard,
When every village house is frosted
  Like a baker's cake,

Staff in hand, and pack on back,
  Snowshoeing up the hill
Like true *Canadien*, he comes—
  Le bon p'tit Père Raquette.

He sits out in the sparkling cold
  And with his magic brush
He paints our village true as life
  Upon a little board.

But evening is the time we love
  For then he draws us dwarfs
And elves, and flying elephants—
  The clever Père Raquette.

They say he is a famous man,
  Not' pensionnaire, but none
Can make a flying elephant
  Like him—our Père Raquette.

MARY ELIZABETH COLMAN

---

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Cream Deodorant Stops Perspiration

SAFELY Doesn't irritate skin or harm clothing.

QUICKLY Acts in 30 seconds. Just put it on, wipe off excess, and dress.

EFFECTIVELY Stops perspiration and odour by effective pore inactivation.

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Fragrance $1.35 and .85 cents each

Combination Set, beautifully boxed $2.90 each

MUSICAL EVENTS

Unfamiliar Orchestral Works and Great Classical Quartets

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AN AUDIENCE is sure to stay awake in any program in which Victor Kolar, the Detroit conductor, and Percy Grainger, pianist-composer, jointly participate. The program they provided at last week's Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena may not have been soulful but it's kept the senses of listeners titillated. Mr. Kolar has a gift for building fresh and vital programs.

What happier thought than on the day after the re-conquest of Sevastopol had been announced, than to play a composition based on Crimean folk-themes. Constantly new names come upon our programs of Russians eminent in their own land, but unknown to us. Alexander Prokofievitch Spendiaroff who composed the brilliant, melodious "Crimean Sketches" played by Mr. Kolar is a case in point. He would be 73 if still alive, but passed away in 1928. A native of Kharkof he was reared in the Crimea, where he first aimed to be a painter. As a young violinist in the student orchestra of the University of Moscow, he showed such talent that the conductor directed that he study composition with Rimsky-Korsakoff, and he became quite prolific. There is nothing revolutionary in "Crimean Sketches" but it is alive and racy, the work of a man who knew orchestral expression and had a full flow of melodic inspiration. In form and character it was well coupled with the Provencal folk-themes of Bizet's "L'Arlesienne." Conductor and orchestra were excellent in both works.

One of Bizet's early achievements was to win a prize for young composers offered by Jacques Offenbach when at the height of his fame in Paris. An interesting item on the program was the latter's overture to "La Belle Helène," an operetta which in 1864 astounded Paris as a bare-faced satire on the court of Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie. The critics were afraid to praise it for very sound reasons, but laid the blame on the "treasonable" authors of the text Meilhac and Halevy; but they admitted that Offenbach's tunes were good. Though the libretto has lost significance for modern playgoers and attempts to revive the work have been failures, the music is captivating as ever. Halevy left an account of the conditions under which the insouciant Offenbach composed it: "His children would be noisily playing, laughing and singing all round him, and friends and colleagues would call to see him. Offenbach would talk and joke with complete freedom, but his right hand would go on writing—writing all the time."

Grainger and Gershwin

Though Percy Grainger's shortcomings as a pianist are pretty obvious, he, because of his strong rhythmical enthusiasm is the right man to play George Gershwin's Piano Concerto in F,—the work in which the composer tried his hardest to obtain recognition as a serious composer. The orchestration of "Rhapsody in Blue" is Ferdie Grofe's, but when Walter Damrosch commissioned Gershwin to write a work for the New York Symphony Orchestra he was determined that every bar should be his own. To make sure he had put on music paper everything he wished to say; he, at his own expense, hired an orchestra of sixty professionals to play it for him, and as he listened, cut, edited and made improvements. When finally presented under Damrosch's baton in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 3, 1925 he played the solo part himself. The stimulus and nervous force of the work won popular favor. Though the critics could not ignore its technical inadequacy as a structure, its creative genius was equally plain for some of them. The case for the Concerto was stated after the first performance by Samuel Chotzinoff; "He alone actually expresses us. He is the present, with all its audacity, impertinence, its feverish delight, in its motion, its lapses into rhythmically exotic melancholy." The "present" of 1944 is no better than the "present" of 1925. and that is why the Concerto seemed so gripping when played with sympathetic understanding by Mr. Grainger and Mr. Kolar.

Quartet Festival

In the four concerts of its fifth annual May Festival the Hart House Quartet is giving a comprehensive review of chamber music past and present, as evidenced by the list of composers; Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Debussy, Quincy Porter, the (modern American) and Arnold Bax, (modern English). Circumstances arising from the war made its original home, Hart House, unavailable and an auditorium, satisfying acoustically at least, was found in Heliconian Hall. The opening classical program was admirably representative of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, who in the order named established the string quartet as a permanent art forum. The quality of performance in tone and intimate expression, has never been surpassed by the ensemble. Balance of tone, in which the 'cello plays a most important role seemed better. Of all musical vehicles, the string quartet has been the least subject to change. We hear the compositions of Haydn and his successors exactly as music lovers of the 18th and early 19th century heard them. In the past two hundred years the pianoforte and the orchestra have been developed in a remarkable degree but allowing for variations in the talent, a rendering of Beethoven's "Harp" quartet, for instance, sounds just as it did when he penned it. Though the traditional order of movements may be altered, no composer, however modern, gets far away from Haydn's original sonata structure.

Today Haydn as a chamber composer is probably better appreciated than he ever was. The eighty odd string quartets he composed for private presentation, were laid away, and throughout the 19th century neglected. The transparency which is a demonstration of his cunning as a technician was regarded as evidence of levity. Musicians who set about seriously to interpret such a work as the Quartet in C major, with which the Hart House ensemble opened its series, find in his demands on their technical abilities, small evidence of levity. The beautiful Quartet in G major, first of six Mozart dedicated to Haydn is an illustration of the fact that a composer, though sticking strictly to form can reveal his own individuality. The work sounds like Haydn, but it sounds like Mozart too.

Violin Virtuosity

To say that Beethoven broadened and deepened the scope of every instrumental form to which he set his hand is a commonplace. A lustrous instance is the "Harp" quartet, composed almost at the same time as the "Emperor" Piano Concerto. It involves no break with tradition, yet from time to time suggests a quality of mystery of emotional backgrounds quite different from its predecessors. Incidentally it gives virtuosic opportunities for the first violin of which Mr. Levey ably availed himself.

Pearl Palmaison, a young violinist of Icelandic descent, born in Western Canada, revealed virtuosic abilities of a high order at her recital in Heliconian Hall the other night. Her feminine beauty is deceptive; because when she draws her bow across the strings she reveals power and brilliance exceeding that of many male violinists. In orchestral circles she is noted for the beauty and authority of her style; the fullness and beauty of her tone. Several of her recital numbers made extreme technical demands, and she easily stood the test. Notable was the Saint-Saens Concerto in B minor in which Leo Barkin, pianist, gave brilliant assistance in his rendering of the orchestral part. In it the composer set out to present every possible resource of the violin. Miss Palmaison's handling of every difficulty; her steadiness and brilliance were inspiring. Grieg's Sonata in C minor was played with broad nobility of utterance, as was a Romance by Rachmaninoff. The mastery displayed in an unaccompanied Bach Fugue was worthy of a veteran, and elan and sparkle marked a terrifyingly complex "Jota Aragonesa" by Albinez. Fortune favoring her, Miss Palmaison has a career awaiting her.

Calling Composers

Five awards of $100 each are offered for serious instrumental or choral works by composers born or resident in Canada. The Canadian Performing Right Society, Limited, in offering these prizes, stipulates that the works must have been composed within five years of the date of entry in the competition and must reach the Society's office, 1003 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, by August 31 next. Entry forms and rules may be obtained at the office.

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HELMUT BLUME PIANIST
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EVGS.: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. MATS.: Wed.-Sat.: 50c, $1, $1.50, $2 Plus Tax

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now that you girls have taken over."
Where there's a WILLS there's a way
W. D. & H.O. WILLS'
Gold Flake
CORK TIP CIGARETTES
ALSO PLAIN ENDS

THE FILM PARADE

A Meditation on Trends While Seeing Two Good Music Shows

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE passion for pretty girls is no new phenomenon, but it is doubtful if it has ever reached the height of idolatry, in any time or culture, that it has achieved in America during the past quarter-century. Even before the rise of the totalitarian states the standards of beauty in Europe were so much lower than ours that imported stars had to be chemically treated and put through a double process of reduction and exaggeration before they were considered fit for the American public.

This peculiar fetish was probably something that the enemy countries counted on strongly to help them win the war. A nation absorbed in the worship of movie-stars and cover girls, they probably figured, would be a pushover for a state that had sternly suppressed cosmetics and kept its young women in a state of sound, natural unattractiveness for a generation.

There again however they made one of their singular miscalculations. A young German warrior trained in docility could be made to accept the idea that a Nazi maiden with untrimmed eye-brows, a natural complexion and a thirty-two inch waistline was worth fighting for and coming home to. But you'd never get an American soldier into uniform on that basis. His girl has to look like as close an approximation of Betty Grable, Rita Hayworth and the cover of Red Book as cosmetics and a native talent for applying them can make her. That's the way he likes her, and that's the way, come hell or high water, he means to keep her. If the enemy propagandists really want to know what helps to keep the American soldier fighting they should take a look at such pictures as "Up In Arms" and "Cover Girl".

Both of these films represent something like peak-production in beautiful girls and morale stimulation. Samuel Goldwyn is responsible for the beauties in "Up In Arms", and Mr. Goldwyn has been picking them for years. "Up In Arms" is one of the few war films which the troops overseas can be trusted to welcome like a parcel from home. The girls come on as army nurses but Mr. Goldwyn gets around that by whisking them out of their uniforms and into playsuits, then arranging them flat on the recreation deck, with camera-men shooting at all angles.

Apart from the girls, the chief ornament of "Up In Arms" is the comedian, Danny Kaye. Danny Kaye has a long nose, wild blue eyes and a shock of vivid golden hair; and his comedy has the pace and timing of a maddened metronome, precise yet maniacal. Since his strange frenzies are obviously as natural to him as breathing it's easy comedy to watch and doesn't leave you exhausted. "Up In Arms" is army entertainment, built on the sound principle that nothing is too good for the boys. It's pretty good civilian entertainment too.

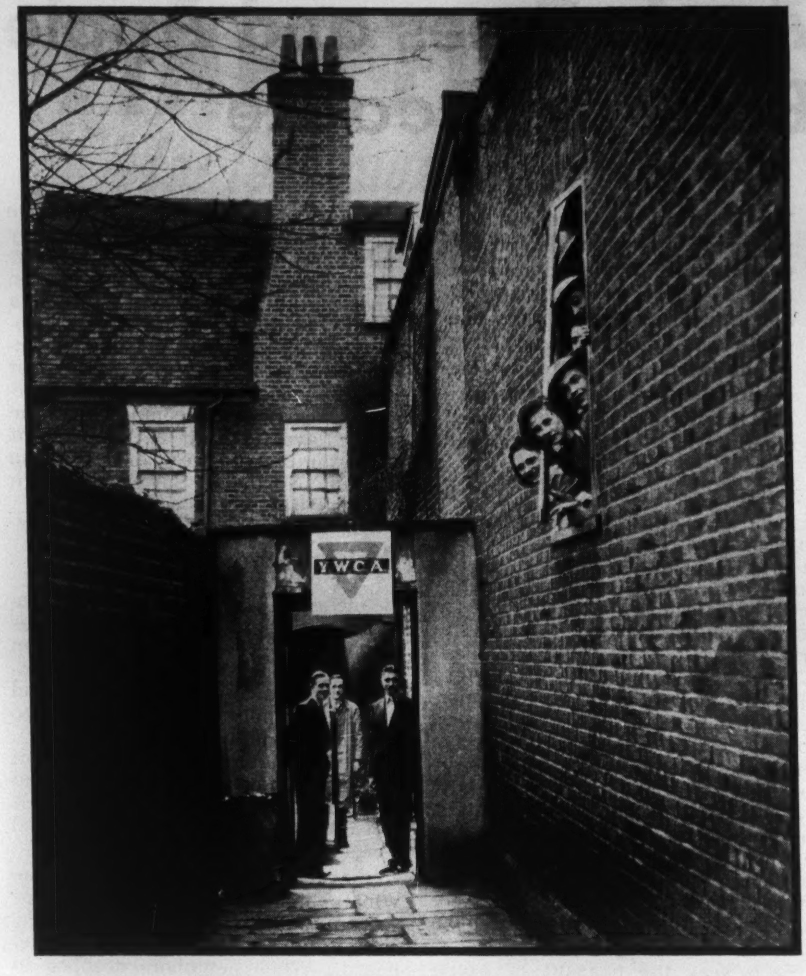
All the lovely girls who embellish covers are present, covers and all, in "Cover Girl". You might think that as a result "Cover Girl" would have the maddening monotonous beauty of a magazine stand in a railway station, but this isn't the case. The girls themselves are as beautiful as it is humanly possible to be and have been photographed in technicolor's most lush and tender tones. Besides, this particular sequence is a reasonably short one, the rest of the film being taken up with the story of a dancer (Rita Hayworth), who deserts the dancing partner she really loves, goes on to be a cover girl, a Broadway success and the fiancèe of a rich young man she doesn't love.

Gay and Pleasing

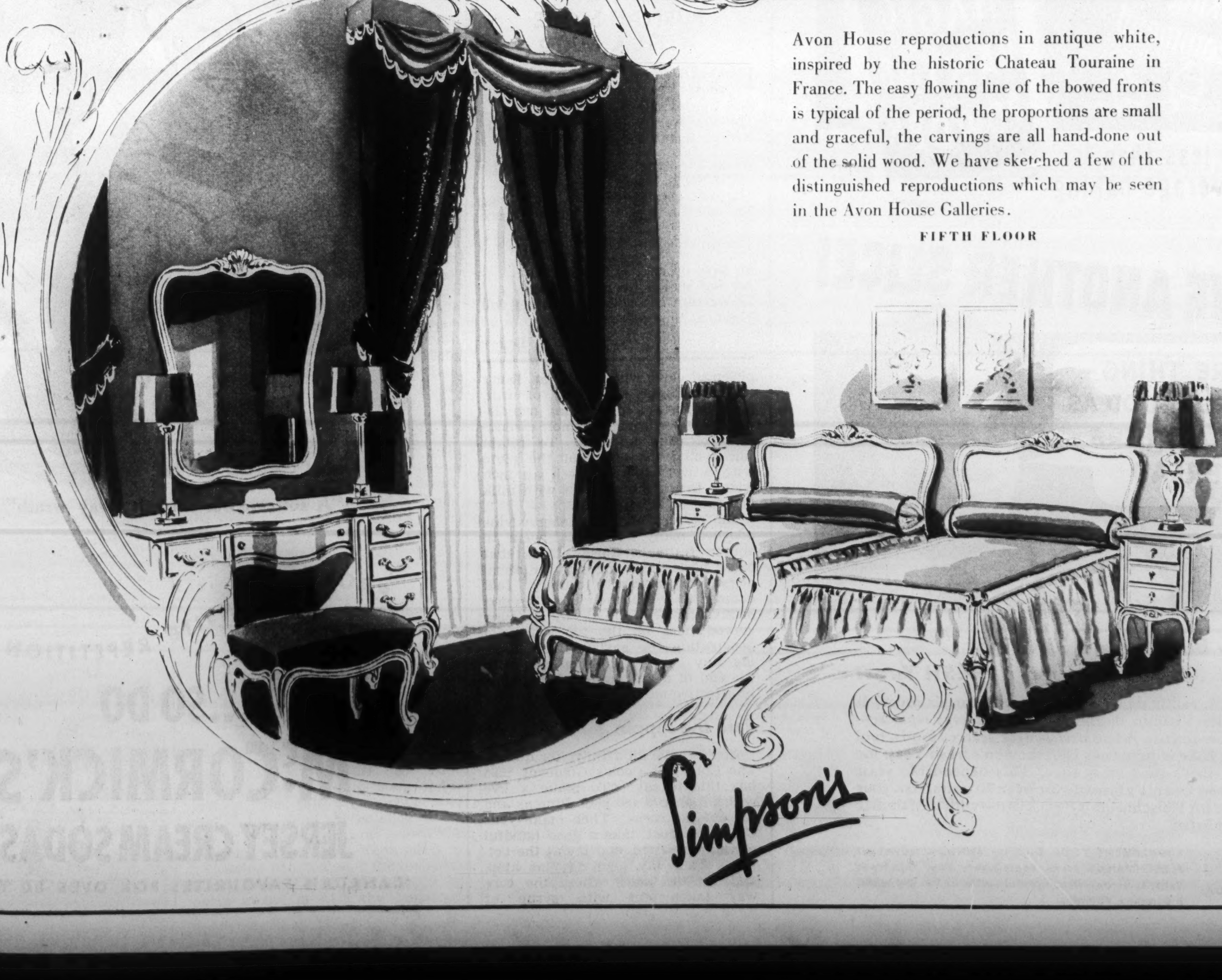
It isn't necessary to go any further into the plot which has been used in approximately two out of three screen musi-comedies ever since the early Gold-Digger series. The sensational thing about "Cover Girl" however is that it is fresh and lively and occasionally even touching in spite of its plot. The music (by Jerome Kern with lyrics by Ira Gershwin) is unusually gay and pleasing, and so is the technicolor. The two stars act so persuasively that they almost convince you there is something in the old story after all; and the dancing, particularly Gene Kelly's, is even better than the acting. The beautiful girls help a lot too in making the time pass pleasantly.

Horoscopical

"The Heavenly Body" is about a prominent astronomer (William Powell) whose wife (Hedy Lamarr) becomes infatuated with astrology. This is a fine comedy start but it doesn't get very far because Hollywood itself seems to be pretty respectful towards astrology. William Powell has to carry the brunt of the comedy and though he does his best it's pretty routine.



Typical of the work of the Y.W.C.A. through Mrs. Winston Churchill's Fund is this Youth Club in London which is still carrying on its work though it has been bombed three times in one month. Canadians are asked to contribute to the success of the Empire Day Concert of this Fund at the Royal Albert Hall by paying for a number of boxes which will be occupied by our forces. Subscriptions for this purpose can be sent to the Fund through the local Y.W.C.A. in any part of Canada.



Louis XV Transitional Boudoir Pieces

Avon House reproductions in antique white, inspired by the historic Chateau Touraine in France. The easy flowing line of the bowed fronts is typical of the period, the proportions are small and graceful, the carvings are all hand-done out of the solid wood. We have sketched a few of the distinguished reproductions which may be seen in the Avon House Galleries.

FIFTH FLOOR

Simpson's

Apple Trees and Apple Pies in Acadie

By J. HILTON LEGH

The best cookery, like the best people, is always simple and unassuming. The apple when baked in a pie becomes a triumph of domestic art, or a sad travesty of a noble fruit. Soon trees will bloom in the Annapolis Valley where Maritimers have a knowledgeable appreciation of the apple, whether on the tree or in a pie.

IN THE garden of the Hesperides golden apples grew! Viewing the myriads of trees in full June blossom in the sunny Annapolis Valley, one would not be surprised at any trick of legerdemain that might produce golden, silver, or crystal fruit.

Row upon row for miles, giant pink and white bouquets in an emerald setting, stand the apple trees, some of which date back to the days when as seedlings they were brought to this country from Normandy. Televistic scenes of the past might materialize for the sensitive and the demure kirtled forms of Acadian maidens be seen moving through the orchards under branches heavily burdened with fragrant tinted blossoms.

Each year the pageant of Apple Blossom Week brings thousands of beauty seekers on a pilgrimage to feast tired eyes upon this miracle of freshness and color. For ninety miles throughout three counties runs this sheltered fertile valley, garden spot of the bleak Province of Nova Scotia. Many things go into the production of perfect fruit besides unremitting care and cultivation. Hot sunshine, cool dewy nights and bracing seabreezes are contained in the juice flavorful fruit of the first of the crop, Bough Sweet, to the Bishop Pippin, Northern Spy and rough skinned Russet for winter use.

Fruitful Tree

Duchess, Red Astrachan, Gravenstein, Crimson Beauty are names that intrigue the fancy. In a London paper, vintage of 1862, especial comment was made upon a brilliant and attractive apple called the Chebucto (Indian name for Halifax harbor). This was a round apple of medium size possessing a skin as white and even more transparent than that of the charmingly flecked and mottled French Pomme de Neige.

In every Victorian home during the winter months a china, wire or woven basket filled with the choicest of apples, stood upon the sideboard. When neighbors dropped in for a game of whist or anagrams the frail china plates of that day were brought out and keen bladed knives for the thin paring of the mellow fruit, for our forefathers were thrifty people.

From the time the tight red buds appear, until the silvery petals carpet the orchards, throughout ripening time to the finale when the gnarled old tree gives up its branches to the fireplace, and everyone knows the comfort of an applewood fire, the apple tree is working toward providing beauty, food and fuel; a joy to the aesthetic as well as the mundane person.

Possibly the happiest and most popular existing combination on our Canadian menus is apple pie and coffee; the pie fresh, spiced to the proper degree, accompanied by a generous wedge of aged cheese; coffee of the proper saddle color laced with the heaviest cream obtainable.

This twosome may be a gourmet's delight or a short cut to indigestion. It depends upon the cook. There are horrors presented as apple pie which are merely partly cooked sections of fruit slapped between two crusts, the under one tasting, if you get that far, like a piece of wet blotting paper. The coffee is another story. As a general rule we could take a tip from our American cousins in exchange for a little advice, unasked for, on how to make tea.

Dream or Nightmare

Many of our recipes in this country come from New England, brought here by early settlers. Thus we share in many of the good things of life of which apple pie is one. It is not the easiest thing to make. Any bride who has wept over an oven full of burned juice which has slowly and inexorably leaked out, leaving the filling dry and tasteless, can tell you it sounds deceptively easy.

A light touch with pastry is a talent, but it can be acquired by practice and earnest application to the rules of a good cookbook. A few basic rules for making apple pie are:—Use tart apples of the kind that easily become soft when baked. Pile the plate high with thin slices, dot with butter. Mix your spices, nutmeg, cinnamon and a mere suspicion of clove with the sugar. Don't forget a light sprinkling of salt, most important in bringing out flavor. A few drops of lemon essence is a pleasing addition. To retain juices bind the edges of the plate with a wet strip of cloth an inch wide. Brush top of crust with milk and cool on a wire rack.

The pattern of the cranberry vine adorned many a pie that went to church festivals, those affairs that cause nostalgic twinges in the memories of erstwhile country folk doomed to live in the city.. This decorative design is made by drawing curved lines on the top crust not penetrating the pastry, then notching tiny leaves on either side with the end of a dull knife. Surprisingly effective on a golden brown crust.

Pare the Pippin

Apples have an affinity for quince. The Compleat Cook's Guide of 1683 has this to say: "To make a Pye with Pippins: Pare your Pippins and. cut out the cores. Then make your Coffin of crust, take a good handful of Quinces sliced, and lay at the bottom. Then lay your Pippins atop, and fill the holes where the core was taken out with syrup of Quinces, and put into every Pippin a piece of Orangado. Then pour on the top Syrup of Quinces, then put in sugar and so close it up. Let it be very well baked for it will take much soaking especially the Quinces."

The dark red richness of quince combined with apple is presented in a more modern manner as Quince and Apple Marmalade. Wash the quinces and remove blossom end. Cut in small pieces, add sufficient water to cover and cook until soft. Rub through a sieve. Cook an equal quantity of apples the same way. Combine pulp measure for measure. Add sugar allowing two thirds as much sugar as pulp. Cook slowly until thick and clear (25 to 30 minutes). Seal in sterilized glasses.

Puckery Crabs

Instead of the usual rather colorless applesauce made in a saucepan try baking the apples instead. Baked in a slow oven until they turn a dark red in color they may be served cold with heavy cream. To prepare, peel and core apples and cut in eighths. Put in layers in a casserole, sprinkling each layer with brown sugar, one and one half cups to about a quart of apples. Dot top with butter, add a sprinkling of salt.

Crab apples are usually puckery and disappointing to taste in the raw state but make a delightful change for winter menus when done down in syrup. When cooking them care must be taken to keep them intact, skin and stems unbroken. The sight of these rosy miniature apples through the clear glass of a two quart sealer will gladden the heart when the snow is falling outside.

The best cookery, like the best people, is always simple and unassuming. Too often the addition of sauces and other gewgaws, unless made by experts, is designed to cover some defect. While most of us eat to live, rather than live to eat, yet we enjoy making that necessity a pleasurable affair.

PURITAN MODE WITH A MAID

IN DAYS of old, when nights were cold
And the mercury was falling,
The men were bold, or so we're told;
And on their girls kept calling.

When the crust was hard and the moon like lard,
The lads crossfields went trundling;
No edict marred (tho' holds were barred)
The practice known as bundling.

To save on coal is now our goal
As coal strikes keep renewing,
So warmth extol with a blanket roll
The next time you go wooing.

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FOR SUPERIOR BAKING RESULTS

leading Cooking Experts recommend it

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
CONTAINS NO ALUM

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MADE IN CANADA

HAVE ANOTHER SLICE!

SURE THING— TASTES GOOD AS MY MOTHER'S BREAD

—*to bake bread just right*
use Fleischmann's FRESH *Yeast*

Good bread brings *food value plus* to meals today. It supplies Vitamin B, and is a quick *energy replacer*—and low in cost. A fine *stretcher* for scarcer foods, too! If you bake at home use Fleischmann's fresh Yeast for bread that's *good* every time. This dependable yeast has been Canada's favorite for over 70 years. Ask your grocer for Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast—with the familiar yellow label.

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SUPPLEMENT YOUR DIET by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex Vitamins.

EVERYBODY KNOWS
THERE'S MORE FRAGRANCE
MORE FLAVOR
MORE SATISFACTION
IN YOUNG TENDER TEA LEAVES
TENDER LEAF TEA
TENDER LEAF TEA
Superior Quality

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

Blended and packed in Canada

The English Have A Proverb For It . . . by *Essy*

"A soft answer turneth away wrath"

PROVERBS INVITE REPETITION...

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS

...SO DO McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS

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CONCERNING FOOD

The English Have Another Word For It But It's a Worthy Dish

By JANET MARCH

THE fellow who first advocated calling a spade a spade was a blood brother of the English butchers who call portions of meat "offal". It's not an attractive description, but then to be fair some of the "offal" group aren't long on looks even if they are on vitamins. Gracie Fields described tripe as looking like "wet knitting", and it's pretty true; that is, if your knitting is mud colored. The other night she told how popular tripe is in the North of England. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson (the couple around whom Gracie weaves many of her stories) went in to have a dish of tripe. Mr. Johnson remarked on the goodness of his, while Mrs. Johnson claimed repeatedly that hers was stringy. "It's off the same piece as mine, and mine's fine," said Mr. Johnson, "but," he went on, "you've forgotten to lift your veil!"

When meat rationing went off it was very pleasant not to have to persuade the butcher to part with some liver so that you could get ahead far enough to have beef steak for a dinner party. Quite often the butcher passed over liver which seemed to have far more than its share of skin and those objectionable round holes which grow in liver, but however horrible it looked and tasted you thanked him heartily.

Now with no necessity to count coupons steak and chops and bacon are there for the asking, but it comes high paying for them. Granted you don't go in for calves' liver and sweetbreads it's wonderful what a couple of meals a week of liver, heart or kidneys will do for the meat budget. Tripe is hard to get in these parts, and as far as I'm concerned I don't care, though I hope Gracie gets hers if she wants it. Probably, like most things these days, you can get it if you are persistent enough. I'll pursue a can of peaches with all the verve of a racehorse but tripe leaves me idling at the starting post.

All the lovely spring things are in now, asparagus and strawberries and fresh rhubarb and leaf lettuce, and at present they are expensive and irresistible, so save some of your pennies for them on the meat course.

Liver Patties

This is a good recipe if you are doubtful about the tenderness of the liver.

1½ pounds of liver
1 onion
4 tablespoons of fat
Salt to taste
Pepper and cayenne
Chopped parsley

Put the liver and onion together through the mincer and season with salt and pepper and cayenne. Shape the meat into flattish patties and sauté in the heated fat on both sides.

Beefbreads and Mushrooms

1 pound of beefbreads
¼ cup of breadcrumbs
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
1 cup of milk
¼ pound of fresh mushrooms
3 tablespoons of fat
2 tablespoons of flour

Parboil the beefbreads in water to which you have added a dash of vinegar. When they are cooked cool them and skin and remove the tough little bits which look like small bits of piping. Cut them in small pieces. Season well and sauté in the fat with the mushrooms. Take out the pieces and put to keep warm in a baking dish. Stir the flour into the fat remaining in the pan and then add the milk and season and cook till the sauce thickens. Pour over the meat and mushrooms in a baking dish. Add more salt and pepper if necessary. Cover the top with the breadcrumbs, dot with butter and brown in the oven.

Baked Heart

1 heart
1 cupful of soft breadcrumbs
1½ teaspoonfuls of salt
3 tablespoons of fat
2 tablespoons of flour
½ teaspoon of powdered sage
¼ teaspoonful of pepper
2 cups of stewed tomatoes
1 onion

Wash the heart and take out the large arteries. Fill the hole made this way with a stuffing made of the breadcrumbs, salt, sage, pepper and melted fat. Melt the balance of the fat in a frying pan and brown the heart on all its sides. Then put it in a roasting pan and pour the tomatoes heated over it with the chopped up onion mixed in with the tomatoes. Bake in a slow oven, under 300, for two to three hours.

A very satisfactory way of using liver is to make it into a loaf. It's good this way once hot and then can be eaten cold or used for sandwiches.

Liver Loaf

1½ pounds of beef liver
1 cup of breadcrumbs
2 eggs
1 onion sliced
4 slices of bacon
2 cooked potatoes
2 tablespoons of fat

Put the liver through the mincer, and sauté the sliced onion in the fat. When it is cooked but not browned add half a cup of boiling water, and add to the breadcrumbs. Season and add minced liver. Add the eggs beaten lightly and put in a buttered oven dish. Slice the cooked potatoes thinly and cover with a layer of them. Put the pieces of bacon on top of the potatoes and cook for about an hour in a moderate oven.

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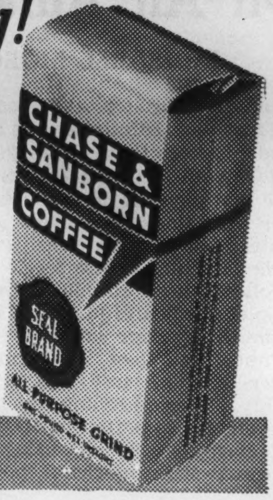

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2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
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½ cup grated cheese
1 tablespoon shortening
¾ cup Libby's Tomato Juice

Sift dry ingredients, cut in fat and add cheese. Add Tomato Juice and roll lightly on floured board to ½-inch thick. Bake 15 to 20 minutes in hot oven.

Excellent to serve with salads.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Summer Style and Beauty Are Put On An Attractive Footing

By ISABEL MORGAN

WATCH your step, and groom your feet as carefully as you do your hands, to keep them high-styled, soft and smooth. It's an investment in time that pays off high dividends, for you will find your step growing lighter, foot strains eased and your smile "starting at the feet"!

Follow these simple steps for a complete pedicure, just as it is given in the Peggy Sage salons.

First, soak feet in warm soapy water. Scrub, rinse and dry thoroughly. (Avoid keeping feet in water long enough to soften nails).

Remove old polish, using cotton saturated with lubricant polish remover.

File nails with rough side of an emery board. File toenails straight across. Do not round corners. This helps to prevent nail-splitting, ingrown nails. Smooth edges of nail with smooth side of emery board.

To work back cuticle, tip orangewood stick with cotton and dip in cuticle remover. Rinse and wipe away loosened cuticle with a soft towel.

Apply polish. To be sure nail surface is absolutely dry, rub nail with cotton moistened in polish remover. Then brush on polish covering the entire nail. (Deep shades are preferred for the toes). For best results, separate toes by placing tufts of cotton between while polish is being applied. Allow polish to dry thoroughly. (For extra wear and protection, apply a coat of satinbase before polish is applied, a coat of polishield on top).

Apply manicure oil around each nail when polish is dry to soften, lubricate and help prevent roughness that snags stockings.

Massage feet with a smoothing and softening cream. Massage upward from toes to ankles. Then grasp ball of foot between thumb and fingers, working across the foot with a kneading action.

As a finishing touch, dust powder over the feet and ankles. (This facilitates replacing stockings and leaves the feet cool and comfortable).

Bottle Stockings

With warmer weather, liquid stockings again enter the picture. Among these, Dorothy Gray's Leg Show is an easy-to-apply lotion that gives the legs an attractive silky-looking finish. The liquid smoothes on the legs as fast as you once pulled on a pair of nylons. Just pour a small quantity in the palm of the hand, apply with upward strokes, spread fast to smooth and blend, and allow to dry thoroughly.

Your make-believe hose can't run, snag or pull. There are no seams to stray from the straight and narrow, or sagging wrinkles to smooth out several times a day. What's more, we are assured by the maker that water won't streak or spot, it will not rub off and can be removed in a jiffy with ordinary soap and water.

Sable Head

Antoine has evolved a new method of cutting the hair which is described as "thickness and body close to the scalp, and tapers the hair off at the ends—just the way a sable grows its silky hair."

Several of the styles which this always interesting hair stylist has designed around this new method of shearing suggest Victorian fashions in cascades of soft curls which fall from the top of the head to the nape of the neck. Or the hair is swept up smoothly and massed with high curls in a manner resembling the hair fashions of the late 19th century when hair was twisted into a high psyche knot.

Smoothie

Time for beauty refreshment. Time to smooth away harshness and dryness, the tautness left by the cold winds of winter. Harriet Hubbard Ayer's Luxuria, for instance, is a cream with a double action that has a long tradition of convenience for busy women, for as it cleanses it also beautifies. In applying creams, use both hands. With your whole palms and fingers, work upward and outward gently and evenly. There is something very stimulating and soothing about the warmth of your hands together with the rich cream that is soothing to the tired nerves and very good for the skin. And do give the neck a share of this treatment. Always, without fail, treat the throat and neck as part of the face, extending your cleansing operations to do a thorough job over this whole area. Keeping the throat and neck fresh and smooth can do wonders to help the appearance.

And keep an eagle eye on the state of the powder puff used for finishing. The soiled ones that many women grimly scrub into their skins daily makes the expression "freshening up" sheer satire.

Eyes Right

If your job is one that causes simple eye-strain, Helena Rubinstein offers this simple formula for resting them at the end of the day:

Start the eyes rolling in a rotary motion, imagining a huge figure-eight pinned on the wall. Do this several times. Then close and relax eyes with hands palmed over them, shutting out the light. No fair peeking, and keep the hands firmly over the eyes for at least five minutes.

Then, when you are listening to the radio or relaxing after a bath, dip two cotton pads in Extrait, Rubinstein's liquid for tired eyes. It is a light clear lotion containing honey and water lily juice and is designed to act as a pick-up for the eyes.

As a lubricant for the delicate skin around the eyes a special eye cream is mother's little helper in preventing fine lines. As it melts on the finger tips, apply it ever so gently over the lids and around those stubborn "squint" lines that can develop into real wrinkles if you are not careful. Try not to pull or stretch the skin—just give it a feather-light massage, leaving the cream on as long as possible, preferably overnight.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Mrs. Smithers and Her Gilt Edges

By DEAN CORNELL

MR. CHARLES, of the Metropolitan Trust Company, sat in his walnut-panelled executive's office, his smooth white-haired head bent over the security list of the Trenton Trust Account. What might have been a worried frown, but was in reality irritation, wrinkled the area between his neatly smoothed eyebrows. There was really no need to worry, because all the securities held by the Trenton Trust were gilt-edged. Hadn't Mr. Charles seen to that personally? Hadn't he, very carefully and with the great knowledge based on long experience, built up these holdings? It had been a lovely list, well diversified and sound; but then, suddenly, it was thrown out of balance, and Mr. Charles had cause for irritation in a block of ten thousand shares of Consolidated Corporation. What had happened was that the Government had swiftly, without warning, moved to expropriate Consolidated's properties. Mr. Charles was now faced with a reinvestment problem; he would be unable, with safety, to obtain the same handsome yield the Corporation had given, and he was wondering what the beneficiaries under the Trust would say about that. That they would have plenty to say, he was certain, for they were always hard pressed for money.

Mr. Charles' irritation was interrupted by a knock at the door. At his command to come in, the door swung partly open to admit the liveried shoulders of Kelly, Metropolitan's factotum, who bore the information that "There's a lady outside to see you, sir."

"A lady to see me? What's her name?"

"She says her name is Smithers, sir."

"Smithers?" Mr. Charles paused, "I don't recall any client by that name."

"I don't think she's a client, sir. She is a shabby-looking, little old lady. Says she wants to see you personal."

"Very well, I'll go out and see her at the counter."

Mr. Charles stood up, smoothed down and buttoned the jacket of his double-breasted, pin-striped, grey suit and went out into the main office. He always liked that main office, its marble floor, the giant colonnades that supported the thirty-foot ceiling and the brilliant stainless steel bars of the cashiers' cages. The whole impression was one of roots and stability, dignity combined with trustworthiness; it was nothing that had mushroomed up overnight, but the slow, careful accumulation of many years of service and responsibility. Mr. Charles' eyes swept the scene with satisfaction, intent on picking out the Mrs. Smithers who wished to see him. With something of shock and concern, his eyes came to rest on a rusty black bonnet that seemed suspended just above the edge of the counter.

"ARE you Mrs. Smithers?"

"Yes, sir, are you the Manager?" and a pair of eyes, milky with cataracts, behind steel rimmed spectacles, all set in a worn, wrinkled face, looked up at him hopefully.

"Yes, I am," Mr. Charles hesitated. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"It's about these, sir," and a small, red, work-twisted hand reached up and pushed several documents across the counter, "I was wondering what I should do about them, what with the Government taking over the company."

Mr. Charles examined the papers. "Well, these are perfectly safe, Mrs. Smithers, you don't need to worry about them. They are debentures, not stock, and they are registered in your name. The Government will either guarantee the 3½% interest on them and the principal, or exchange them for debentures of its own."

"Well, I don't understand all that, sir, and I'm very worried. You see, they're all I have in the world."

"All you have in the world?" echoed Mr. Charles.

The little black bonnet on the knot of white hair nodded up and down vigorously. Mr. Charles made a decision.

"I think, Mrs. Smithers, you had better come into my office and I'll explain it to you."

Heads were turned curiously as Mr. Charles, followed by the little black figure at a stiff-kneed trot, entered his office. Inside this sanctuary, he drew up a chair and when Mrs. Smithers had sat down, he questioned her.

"You say these Consolidated debentures are all you have in the world. How do you manage to live? Are you married?"

"Yes, sir, I am. My husband is eighty-four and I am seventy-three. We get the Provincial old age pension, twenty dollars each, a month, and what I've been afraid about is that the Government might find out I have this $250. Even my husband doesn't know I have it. Every time the man comes with the pension cheques, he asks us how much money we have on hand and if he knew I had these—what was it you called them?—yes, debentures, he might stop our money."

"You say your husband doesn't know you have these $250 worth of debentures?"

"No, sir, he doesn't. I couldn't tell him or he'd get them away from me. He drinks and plays the horses, you see. For thirty-one years I have kept our flat going. I've been in service, sir, to some of the best people, worked hard I have, and I saved the money out of my earnings. Scraped it up I did." The small hands were folded in her lap and the black bonnet nodded solemnly. "Yes, he'd have taken it all away from me for liquor and horses, if he could. He's always asking me for a quarter as it is now." The voice became inquiring. "Wouldn't you think at his age he'd know better?"

MR. CHARLES put the tips of his fingers together and pondered this. "Well, Mrs. Smithers, you would and you wouldn't. Men are strange creatures and most of them fools. They are forever putting a false sense of value on things. I do that very thing myself. In fact, I was doing it just before you came." He stopped. "Have you got your National Registration Card?"

The large, shapeless reticule that hung on one arm was opened, its contents peered at carefully and, after some fumbling, the card produced and passed over.

"Yes," said Mr. Charles, examining it. "Now, Mrs. Smithers, you can sell these debentures and get the cash for them, but they are registered in your name. That means that you will have to sign them and your husband will have to sign them too."

"But, sir, I couldn't do that or he'd know I had the money and he'd pester the life out of me for it."

"It's the law of the Province." Mr. Charles thought a moment. "Do you think you could get him to sign what we call a Power of Attorney?"

"I don't know, sir—what's that?"

A button was pushed, a Power of Attorney ordered and brought. Mr. Charles explained the details of it, what it would do, and showed Mrs. Smithers where her husband was to sign.

"Oh, yes, sir, he'll sign that. He'll think it's something to do with the lease. He never worries his head about that. I always have to take care of it."

"Very well, then, Mrs. Smithers, you get him to sign. Then you bring the signed Power of Attorney back to me and we'll sell the debentures and no one will be any the wiser. You can put the $250 in the new Victory Loan if you like, I'll keep the bonds safe here away from your husband. Every six months you come in and see me, and I'll give you your interest. If you ever need any money, say to have those cataracts on your eyes operated on, then you can cash the bonds and you'll have the money to do it."

Relief flooded the tired, seamed face and a sigh of gratitude appeared to escape from the small body.

"That's very kind of you, sir. I am much obliged to you."

Mr. Charles rose. "Not at all, Mrs. Smithers. It's always a pleasure to help a lady with her investments."

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 20, 1944

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

British Budget Ignored Inflation Prospects

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Sir John Anderson's first budget as Chancellor of the Exchequer has been generally acclaimed in Britain because it imposed no increase in taxation.

Mr. Layton, however, points out that the budget in not preparing defences against postwar inflation showed weakness on the part of the Government.

BRITAIN'S seventh war budget was a budget that put no new taxation, direct or indirect, on to the shoulders of the public, and only a very small burden elsewhere, and which made some sparse relief to the business paying Excess Profits Tax. It was a budget that will be forgotten in its provisions within a month. It was the sort of budget that should follow others that had done whatever was necessary and feasible to accommodate finance to war needs. It was, said the Chancellor, "the mixture as before".

In some ways, nevertheless, this budget may appear to observers years hence as one of the most significant in British financial history. Such a view may be developed, not so much from certain misconceptions that inspired Sir John in his statements on the crucial questions of wages, prices, and that infinitely variable thing (according to viewpoint) the cost of living, but from an assessment of the provisions in relation to the stage reached by economic thought. From such an appraisal it may well appear that the inability of the Anderson Budget to perceive a need for new measures reflected an inability to understand that the role of the budget should have been modified to accord with the change in the role of finance in the modern economy.

Misconception

Of the Chancellor's misconceptions the essence was revealed in his deduction of a successful anti-inflation policy from the fact that of a £600 million increase in personal incomes in 1943-44 one-half was taken by taxation and one-third by saving, so that less money was actually spent by private individuals than in the previous year.

Insofar as the contraction in the scope for spending, representing a further diversion of goods and services to the war effort, is concerned, it is true that, apart from the real benefit of a swelling of the resources of war, there is a fortuitous benefit in the compulsory diversion of literally unspendable money into war savings. But the proportion collected in taxation was not significantly altered, and the time is past when a Chancellor could ignore the fact that an addition to savings, all of which are readily realizable, is an addition to the great reservoir of pent-up purchasing power which is capable of prompt release in the post-war years.

This, however, is not a prejudice peculiar to this budget, or to this Chancellor. What is peculiar to this time is that on any realistic interpretation it should have been planned as the last budget of the European war period, and as the first budget in which the use of finance as a weapon against inflation in the dangerous post-war period should be indicated.

Sir John Anderson did point with energy to the implications of a continuing uptrend in wage rates, but seemed to be in some doubt as to the degree of inflation that had already developed, mainly from the stimulus of the wage movement. With inadequate statistics the precise degree cannot be measured, but competent authorities are agreed that a condition of at least 40 per cent inflation has been reached. Sir John mentioned 29 per cent as the increase in

(*Continued on Page* 39)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Who Really Make the Jobs

By P. M. RICHARDS

INDUSTRIAL planning and postwar employment surveys are fine. But a simple statement the other day by Mr. James S. Duncan of the Massey Harris Co. in a speech to the Brantford Board of Trade went right to the heart of the big question of where we have to find enough jobs for our ex-soldiers after the war. Mr. Duncan said "We must not forget that, in the final essence, it is not the industrialists who supply the jobs; *jobs are made by the customers.*"

Simple but tremendous. If that statement could be trumpeted out of loud-speakers everywhere it would shake the world—the world of the CCF and the state socialists. It isn't really the industrialists and corporations who provide the jobs but the public which buys their products. If the people don't buy there aren't the jobs. Of course a big corporation or a one-man business can plan to enlarge and improve its service to the public and thereby create more demand for its product and more employment, but the amount of public acceptance of the product is still the determining factor. The public's the boss—in a democracy, that is, where the people are free to exercise the right of choice.

Of course, you could end democracy and arrange to have society run as the army is run, with the people taking whatever the government decided to give them, but it's more than doubtful that the people—especially a people who had known freedom—would tolerate it. It would certainly give us an orderly society, and security in the sense that there would be no unemployment, but most soldiers seem to think that the disadvantages of regimentation, as a way of life, outweigh the benefits. We can probably take it for granted that civilians would think so too.

If We Don't Want Communism

If then we decide that we don't want the government to determine what work we shall do, when and where and at what wages we shall do it, and what we shall buy with those wages,—if we're going to continue to decide these things ourselves according to our individual wants and capabilities, it follows that we must endeavor to arrange our political and economic affairs accordingly. There's no sense in advocating a system that's really communist if we mean to continue to be individualists.

More immediately, there's no sense in asserting that industry must provide postwar jobs for all who need them—*or else.* Making threats won't help. We could socialize industry but that would, in effect, be to socialize ourselves; you, reader, might not like to find yourself working in the coal mines instead of at your present job. We could let ownership of industry stay nominally in private hands and, through the government, control its operations and suck out most of its profits in taxes, but too much of that will kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. We could attempt a combination of socialism and private enterprise, but if the state competes with private concerns and if the latter are heavily regulated and restricted and tax-burdened it is certain they will be anything but vigorous and expansive as we want them to be. Anyway Gallup polls show that a vast majority of Canadians don't want state socialism.

When our men and women come out of the fighting services and the war industries there'll be a great need for jobs. Since it's economically impossible to coerce industry into providing any considerable number of additional jobs, our only course is to induce it to do so by creating conditions favorable to business growth and expansion. Instead of regarding it as a cow to be milked, we must view it as a field that can be made to yield much larger and better crops if we fertilize and cultivate it well.

Hold Down Production Costs

Fortunately, this aim is definitely realizable. Numberless new and better products and services are about to come out of the inventions and scientific discoveries and the new materials and processes found in wartime. A few years hence we may have great industries which are now only an idea. From the purely creative standpoint, the possibilities are enormous. From the political-economic standpoint, they're not so good. But they would be much better if business enterprisers were made to feel that the cards are not stacked against them by government and public.

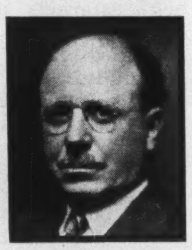
To create business confidence and employment, we should make postwar taxes as light as possible, get labor to see that increased wage-rates do not mean prosperity if they make unemployment, relieve business of all necessary restrictions, work to clear the channels of international trade, and strive for general acceptance of the fact that progress for each and everyone lies in increasing production sufficiently to satisfy the needs of all, rather than in redividing a limited production so that one group obtains a larger share at the expense of others.

Canada lives and prospers largely by export trade, and to hold and increase our export business we must be careful not to let our production costs rise too high. In the speech referred to at the beginning of this piece, Mr. Duncan also said this: "Foreign customers are not interested in our standard of living. They are interested in the price at which our products are sold. Manufacturers, farmers and the great masses of the working people should all be equally interested in keeping down the cost of things which we produce, because it is upon this factor of costs, more than upon any other, that the future of Canada's export trade is predicated."

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Victor R. Smith

PERHAPS no one single group of business interests has done more to advance the cause of health education and lend support to organizations promoting public health services than the life insurance companies of Canada. While it's true that it's good business for the companies to see that people live longer, none the less, a very large proportion of this work has been undertaken in a spirit of genuine public service.



The new president of Confederation Life Association, Victor Roy Smith, has been keenly interested in public health for many years. Concerned at the start of his association with the company chiefly with the actuarial side of insurance, his appointment to the committee which organized the Maritime Anti-Tuberculosis campaign in 1926, served as his introduction to a field which has increasingly enlisted his support in many different capacities. He has served as vice-president of the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council and on the executive committee of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association. He is a member of the joint committee of the Canadian Medical and Life Insurance Officers' Associations. Recently the Academy of Medicine asked him to address their organization on present day proposals as to medical care for the individual.

Mr. Smith brings to his position an intimate knowledge of the scientific side of his business as well as outstanding ability as an executive. An honor graduate of Trinity College, University of Toronto, where he won the coveted Prince of Wales prize in honor mathematics, he joined the company as a clerk in the actuarial department in 1908. At that time Confederation Life had only $50,000,000 of business in force. Today the total is over ten times that figure.

Victor Smith has had much to do with the sound growth of the company. By 1914 he had become assistant actuary, by 1917 actuary and in 1932, general manager. In 1936 he was elected a member of the Board of Directors.

One of the modern innovations that has been a great factor in the rapid development of the life insurance business on this continent has been the introduction of the practice of accepting lives without medical examination. Mr. Smith was a pioneer in this development. In 1921 while he was actuary, Confederation Life adopted this practice, being the first company on the continent to do so. Later in referring to the pioneer work of Mr. Smith, the late T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company, said: "His work in connection with the introduction of non-medical insurance is beyond praise."

Recognized both in Canada and the United States, as one of the influential men in the life insurance field, Mr. Smith, during his career, has been elected president of three inter-company organizations. In 1935 and 1936 as vice-president, and in 1937 as president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, his executive ability and capacity for hard work played an important part in the development of that important association. The executive of another company, vouched for the latter quality when he said: "When V. R. puts his shoulder to a job, anyone who has ever met him can have confidence in the knowledge that it will be done—and well done."

Mr. Smith has won wide recognition in actuarial circles. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries, was its president in 1937, and has served as a member of the board of governors. He is also an associate of the Institute of Actuaries (Great Britain) and of the Actuarial Society of Canada.

Victor Smith however has always been a versatile sort of chap. While at Trinity he was president of the Athletic Society and won his colors in football and cricket. He has retained his interest in his old school and at present is chairman of the finance committee and member of the executive council of Trinity College.

This same all-round capacity is shown in his variety of interests outside the insurance field. In 1938-39 he was president of the Canadian Club of Toronto. He is vice-chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the Ontario regional committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the official advisory committee set up under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Those who know how the advisory committee functions under the Unemployment Act in Great Britain can fully appreciate the importance of this body. Mr. Smith is also a member of the post-war reconstruction committee of the city of Toronto.

An extremely busy man with many executive responsibilities Victor Smith has always somehow found the time to give to organizations and causes which are effective in direct proportion to the voluntary support they evoke from public-spirited citizens.

With a thundering roar Allied big guns are hammering along the entire length of the German Gustav line in Italy as troops of the 5th and 8th armies deliver the first of the smashing blows to German defences in Europe. As "Long Tom", one of the American big guns, prepares to speak, its crew hold their ears and open their mouths to lessen the concussion.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Government Policy Must Make Mining Progress Possible

By JOHN M. GRANT

TODAY close to 85 per cent of the current mineral production is coming from discoveries made about a quarter of a century ago; in fact, only five per cent of the country's metal production in 1942 came from mining areas discovered since 1930. The fact that new mines have not been found to the extent which would warrant hopes of replacing the dwindling resources has been a matter of common concern for years. That the industry is accepting the new challenge is evident in the unprecedented rush to acquire gold prospects since the demand for strategic metals slackened. Mile after mile of ground has been taken up along the main gold belts of Ontario and Quebec, either by option, purchase or staking, and the wave of activity is continuing.

However, if the future of the industry is to be assured and the public expected to invest funds in gold prospects, government policies must come in for considerable revision. It is obvious that established producers and mining finance organizations will have to bear a large proportion of the increased expenditures necessary to find gold mines. Strong mining interests have been prominent in the search for promising new holdings. As much of the easily prospected ground has already been gone over, present prospecting means geophysical surveys in many cases and a diamond drilling barrage. At any rate, the heavy acquisition of ground in both Ontario and Quebec, may write a new chapter in Canada's mining history.

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In reporting that some 3,134 claims, or over 100,000 acres, were recorded in Ontario in the first quarter of the current year, the Department of Mines confirms the tremendous stakings along the gold belt of Ontario. During the past winter some prominent mining interests optioned or purchased outright well located groups of claims and farms east of Porcupine and along the western extension of the Larder Lake fault to the Matachewan area. Since then the staking has been intensive and particularly true of part of the north belt between Matheson and Lightning River. One exploration company is reported having secured a block of claims nearly 12 miles in length.

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With the ore supply exhausted McWatters Gold Mines has shut down its property in Rouyn Township, Quebec. Since milling commenced less than 10 years ago production has been approximately $3,840,000, and slightly over $653,570, was returned in dividends. Net working capital at the end of 1943 was $383,571. The company has an interest with Siscoe and Prospectors Airways in a new company incorporated under the name of Mudlac Gold Mines to acquire the eastern group of two blocks held in the Mud Lake or Belleterre area of Quebec.

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To restore the mining industry in Canada, where practically every mine is behind in development and a most serious depletion of ore reserves is apparent, particularly in base metal mines, J. Y. Murdoch, president of Noranda Mines, suggests the enlargement and expenditure of more money on Dominion and provincial geological surveys, the training of prospectors, the revision of security regulations to permit prospectors to gain a just reward for their arduous work and imposition of taxes on a just basis with the recognition that mines are not potato fields, but a wasting asset. R. C. Stanley, president of International Nickel also foresees disaster if the prospector is not assisted. "Government regulations which affect the prospector should be changed without delay if Canada's great future as a metal producer is to be assured."

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Value of Ontario's gold production was down 21.8 per cent in the first quarter of the current year as compared with the like three months of 1943, while the tonnage treated decreased 18.3 per cent. Daily average production figures for the quarter were down from the final three months of 1943, and although the output for March was above the previous two months, the daily average production value was slightly lower due to a drop in the grade of ore. Production for the first quarter was valued at $17,197,490 as compared with $22,014,917 for the like period last year.

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Privateer Mines forced to close down its gold property last year owing to wartime conditions and shortage of labor, proposes establishment of a plant for the production of iron and steel in the Valley of the Zeballos river on the west coast of Vancouver Island if shareholders give their approval. The company is in a healthy financial condition and directors believe the time is opportune to commence such an enterprise. The company possesses on mineral claims owned or controlled by it, substantial bodies of iron ore of high grade and purity and has in the valley, surplus mining machinery and equipment for the mining of the iron ores for the proposed plant.

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Every confidence is held in the future of gold by Clifford W. Michel, president of Dome Mines, who states that recent favorable developments have marked the turning point in the tide of disbelief which had arisen since the outbreak of war with regard to gold. In the past twelve months there have been, he said, further signs confirming our faith in the yellow metal in India, Turkey and other places. "Any doubts as to the use of gold as a currency base, I think, may now be dismissed," he added "for gold will certainly be used and at a price not less than, and possibly greater than the current buying price of the U.S. treasury."

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There appears little likelihood of the early resumption of dividends by Mining Corporation of Canada. J. H. C. Waite, president, stresses the need for a large cash surplus to finance the cost of bringing in of possible new producers as the company is continually seeking new properties of merit. Another reason is that a large part of the company's holdings consist of base metal mining shares and the position of these companies will be uncertain following the cessation of hostilities. The same cause was also given as to why dividends had not yet been commenced by Normetal Mining Corp., a subsidiary.

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While figures of the recordings recently in Quebec are not available the gold belt there has been greatly enlarged with heavy staking to the east. In Louvicourt township, which adjoins Bourlamaque to the east, mining history has perhaps been made. The mining recorder at Amos reports the township staked solid during the past two months. The township consists of 620,000 acres and at last report only fifty acres had not been recorded. Other townships to the east of the Siscoe-Lamaque gold area have also been heavily staked, including Bourlamaque, and Dubuisson west of Louvicourt, Vauquelin adjoining Louvicourt to the east, Pershing still further east and Haig. Villebon township south of Vauquelin is not yet accessible to prospectors on account of water.

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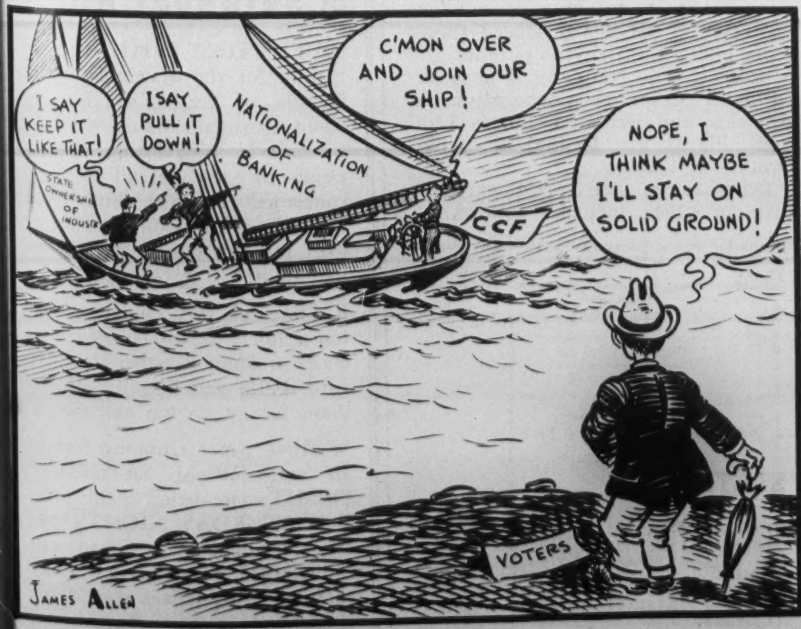
The latest gold discovery made by the Croteau brothers, Paul and Wilfred, in Pershing township, has resulted in the staking of claims for 13 miles on the strike of the discovery, and the formation of many companies. J. P. Norrie, general manager of Inspiration Mining and Development Company has acquired a group of 64 claims around the discovery showing and Croinor Pershing Development Company has been formed and development is already underway with $65,000 in the treasury. Prominent Val d'Or business men recently formed Thomaque Gold Mines to develop a large group of claims in Bourlamaque township. Pierre Beauchemin, vice-president of Sullivan Gold Mines has formed a company to develop the Simkar Syndicate property in Louvicourt township.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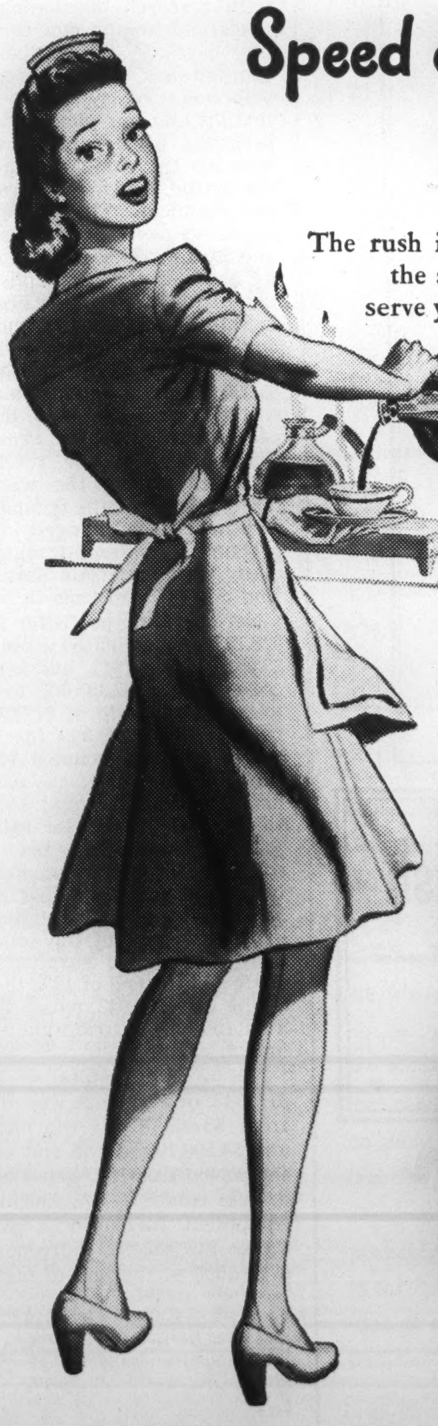

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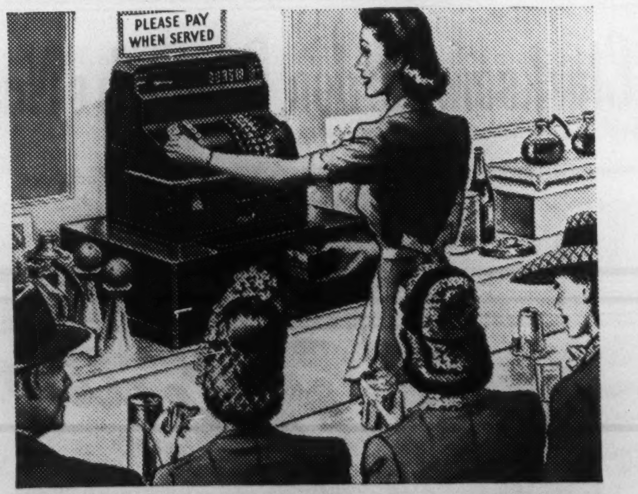

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. A. E., Fredericton, N.B.—Ore reserves at SISCOE GOLD MINES have been declining steadily and the operation now is largely a salvage proposition. Extensive exploration, both laterally and to depth, has failed to locate any new ore structures and now only about one and a half years' ore remains. An active and widespread program of outside exploration is proceeding which holds some speculative chances for the stock. The company's working capital position is strong and assures adequate funds to develop a new property if one is found.

W. N. S., Campbellford, Ont.—Yes, the annual dividend rate on the common stock of CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS LTD. has been increased from $2.00 to $2.50 per share with the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 62½ cents per share, payable July 1, 1944 to shareholders of record May 31. This marks an increase from the 50 cents quarterly rate that had been paid previously since the initial dividend of 50 cents was paid on July 2, 1940. Earnings have been running well above the new rate of payments, consolidated net profit for the year ended Nov. 2, 1943, amounting to $183,091 or $6.54 per share, inclusive of the refundable portion of the excess profits tax of $39,448 or $1.41 per share. For the twelve-week period ended January 25, 1944, after depreciation and amortization of $27,518, profits before taxes amounted to $110,441 and after provision of $60,869 for income and excess profits taxes, there was a net profit of $49,571 or $1.77 per share, inclusive of the refundable portion of taxes of $8,415 or 30 cents per share.

M. A. M., Toronto, Ont.—GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES shares offer some speculative possibilities due to the active exploration being carried out on outside ventures. The company has good management, and liquid assets of around $750,000. One of its main interests is in Dominion Magnesium. As you perhaps are

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Canadian Celanese Limited

PLASTICS, chemicals and synthetic textiles are assured of a growing market in the postwar period with research developing new products and finding new uses for existing products. Canadian Celanese Limited has progressed in the development of synthetic yarns and textiles and has planned a $5,000,000 program of expansion which will broaden the company's activities in the textile field and embrace plastics and chemicals. The company itself is active in development and research and through its affiliations has at its disposal the accomplishments of two of the outstanding organizations in this line in Britain and America, one of which pioneered in the production of plastics. Of the planned $5,000,000 plant expansion about half will be carried out in the current year, Camille Dreyfus, President, told shareholders at the recent annual meeting. During the war years a large portion of the company's facilities have been engaged in the manufacture of essential materials and many new materials developed will find a variety of uses in peace time.

Net operating profit for 1943 of $5,028,103 approximated closely that of $5,051,845 for 1942, but net taxes increased from $2,485,000 to $2,653,000 to leave net profit of $1,693,308, compared with $1,849,929 for 1942. Net profit for 1943 included $447,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax and was equal to $3.43 per share, while the net for 1942 included $225,000 refundable tax and was equal to $3.98 per share. Retained net for 1943 of $1.89 per share fell slightly below dividend payments for the year of $2 a share, but the company has increased earned surplus from $2,470,588 at the end of 1938 to $3,616,524 at the end of 1943, which increase is available for distribution as well as annual earnings.

Net working capital at December 31, 1943, of $5,864,626 was an increase from $5,602,782 at the end of 1942 and $4,596,102 at the end of 1938. In the period 1938-1943 gross book value of real estate, plant, machinery and equipment increased from $11,430,870 to $13,920,259. Current assets of $7,832,356 at the end of last year included cash of $1,138,136 and investments of $3,741,824, these two items alone being almost double current liabilities of $1,967,728.

Outstanding capital at December 31, 1943, consisted of 100,000 shares of 7% cumulative participating preferred stock of $100 par value and 260,409 common shares of no par value, in addition to which there were outstanding 64,177 Income Funding Rights. The Rights were issued in 1934 in satisfaction of dividend arrears at the time on the preferred stock and are entitled to non-cumulative interest of $1 per year. A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of the Rights, which are redeemable on 30 days' notice at $25 each. In addition to the 7% cumulative annual dividend, the preferred stock is entitled to a cumulative participating dividend of 10% of profits available in each fiscal year, after providing for the 7% dividend, interest and sinking fund on the Income Funding Rights and any loss carried forward from any previous year or years. The preferred stock has equal voting power with the common.

Cumulative dividends accrued on the preferred stock from April 1926 with the initial dividend paid in 1930 and continued at the annual rate of 7% to this date. In addition, preferred shares have received participating dividends. Cash payments were made 1932-1934, inclusive on account of preferred arrears and late in 1934 the balance of arrears amounting to $24 per share were satisfied by the issuing of Income Funding Rights. An initial quarterly dividend of 40c per share was paid on the common stock in 1936 and the current distribution of 25c plus 25c per share quarterly was established March 1941.

Canadian Celanese Limited was incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1926 and was organized for the purpose of manufacturing cellulose acetate and articles produced therefrom under the Dreyfus patents and processes. The company is associated with Celanese Corporation of America and British Celanese Limited. Plants are located at Drummondville, Quebec.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividends
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share†
1943	39½	27½	$3.42*	11.5	8.0	$2.00
1942	28¼	21½	3.98*	7.1	5.4	2.00
1941	29	18¾	3.99	7.3	4.7	2.00
1940	37⅝	20	2.21	17.0	9.1	1.90
1939	30½	10⅛	4.06	7.5	2.5	2.85
1938	20	9	1.71	11.7	5.3	1.00
Average 1938-1943				9.5	5.5	
Approximate current ratio				11.0		
Approximate current yield				5.3%		

*—Includes $1.54 per share portion refundable tax 1943 and 78c share 1942.
†—Including extras.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$1,693,308*	$1,849,929*	$1,853,040	$1,341,429	$1,876,595	$1,194,848
Earned Surplus	3,616,524	3,701,325	3,399,745	2,827,523	2,844,134	2,470,588
Current Assets	7,832,356	7,521,133	7,177,411	5,781,687	5,914,499	5,217,297
Current Liabilities	1,967,728	1,918,351	2,261,505	1,307,156	828,891	621,195
Net Working Capital	5,864,628	5,602,782	4,915,906	4,474,531	5,085,608	4,596,102
Cash	1,138,136	1,909,410	3,341,550	1,721,774	1,866,790	1,328,742
Investments	3,741,824	2,546,424	1,234,424	1,849,249	1,667,949	1,374,282

*—Includes $447,000 refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax 1943 and $225,000 for 1942.

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aware the exhaustion of ore reserves resulted in the closing down of the main property, although I understand the intention is to maintain the property and plant intact. Although RENO GOLD MINES has made two capital distributions amounting to 27 cents a share, sufficient working capital has been retained to enable resumption of production at the Central Zeballos mine when conditions warrant. It operates this mine on a basis which returns 40 per cent of the net profit. Operations at the main property were discontinued in 1942, when ore reserves were all milled.

R. K. T., Owen Sound, Ont.—The present mill capacity of MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT is around 700 tons daily although only handling in the neighborhood of 400 tons. Additional equipment has been partly installed to raise the rate to 1,000 tons daily which can be expected once labor is again adequate as the tonnage potentialities of the property are large. The labor situation has kept development to a minimum, hence, no increase in ore reserves was apparent last year and these now stand at 776,030 tons grading over $8. The opening up of the north orebody on four new levels to 1,750-feet should rapidly strengthen the ore position. MacLeod-Cockshutt shares hold attraction for the postwar period and a return of normal conditions should quickly step up earnings and dividends.

A. S., Pine Lake, Alta.—The long-term prospects for CONIAURUM MINES appear quite encouraging. The mine continues to respond favorably to development, particularly at depth. Results on the 5,250 and 5,500-foot levels are believed to give promise of an important new phase of development. New ore of large dimensions is indicated in the neighborhood of a porphyry mass which plunges into the property from the McIntyre Porcupine. The ore situation in the eastern part of the property is also encouraging. Both production and development has been handicapped by the shortage of labor and the mill rate is now down to 300 tons daily from a prewar capacity of over 500 tons.

E. J. F., Guelph, Ont.—I think you might well retain your INVESTMENT FOUNDATION LTD. shares. The market value of the company's investment portfolio showed further improvement during the year ended March 31, 1944, with the liquidating value of the common stock increased to $7.64 per share, the highest since March 31, 1940 and comparing with $6.36 per share one year earlier and $1.13 per share two years ago. The market value of the securities owned was $1,889,280 compared with $1,802,962 one year before and representing a depreciation of $615,701 from book value of $2,554,091, after taking into consideration the amount at credit of investment reserve of $49,109. The total revenue from interest, dividends and premium on U.S. funds amounted to $131,275, a slight improvement over the $127,557 shown the year previous, and, with provision for taxes cut from $2,395 to $696, net income was $113,798, equal to $4.15 per share preferred and 44c per share common. The year before net income had been $109,375 or $3.94 per share preferred and 35c per share common. The regular $3 dividend on the preferred stock was paid and an initial interim dividend on the common stock of 25 cents per share was paid on January 15, 1944.

A. W. M., Brantford, Ont.—I think you should continue to hold your PICKLE CROW shares. The manpower shortage has hit this mine especially hard and recently it was only operating with half of a normal underground crew. Despite an improved average recovery last year net profit was only around 13 cents per share as against 20 cents in 1942. Ore reserves are probably sufficient for 10 years' milling and the "North" structure is opening up in a favorable way. While the grade there is not as high as in the main zone the ore is considerably wider. The working capital position is strong.

T. L. G., Toronto, Ont.—Sorry I don't understand your argument. Retirement of a portion of the outstanding preference shares of the EASY WASHING MACHINE CO. LTD. improves the position of the common stock by reducing the number of shares having priority over the junior and therefore increasing the proportion of retained net profit available for distribution to the common stockholders under the Excess Profits Tax Act. Since the end of 1943 the company has provided for the redemption of 2,189 of the preference shares, 1,189 shares through purchase and cancellation and calling of 1,000 shares for redemption June 1. This will reduce the number of shares outstanding to 3,561 compared with 5,750 shares at December 31, 1943. The reduction in annual dividend requirement on the senior stock resulting from the redemption of the 2,189 preference shares is $1,532, or the equivalent of 5 cents a share on the common stock. Net retained profit for 1943 was equal to 62 cents a share on the common, and net profit including the refundable portion of the tax to $1.02 a share.

C. H. S., Quebec, Que.—While present mill capacity of MADSEN RED LAKE is 400 tons daily it is treating slightly under this rate. An extensive program of development is now being prepared for after the war and this should warrant doubling the present milling rate. Ore reserves a year ago exceeded 800,000 tons, but are now likely nearer 1,000,000 tons, with the grade better than $7 to the ton. The company's policy has been to conserve its funds for postwar expansion, and working capital at the end of February 1943, was around $784,000. I consider Madsen one of the most promising of the younger gold producers if purchased for the long-term.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Awaits Invasion

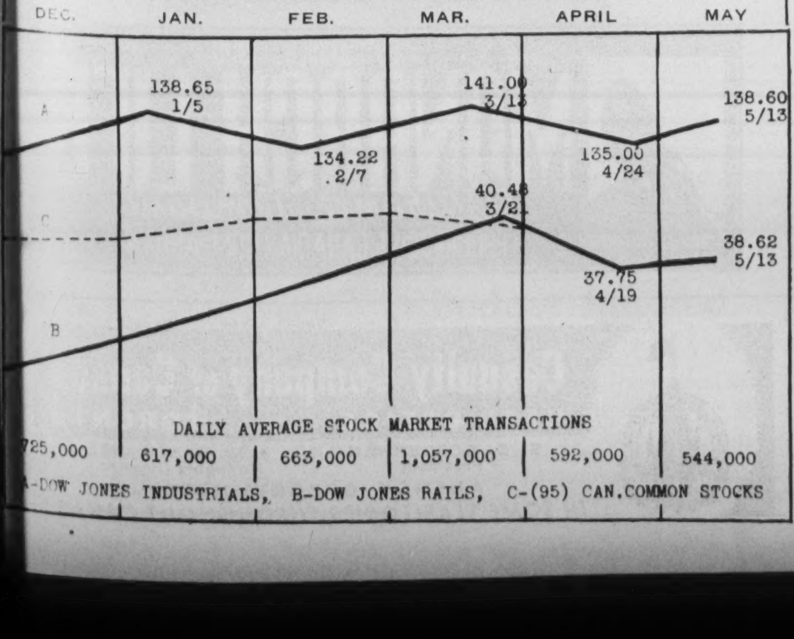
BY HARUSPEX

ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Common stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943 and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.

Recent strength in British industrial shares carrying to new high ground above 1943 has been given rather prominent and bullish mention. These comments overlook the fact, however, that British rails, which, along with industrials, advanced rather persistently from 1940 to 1943, have failed, in the 1944 push, to go into new high ground. So long as this condition exists, therefore, the strength in the British industrial list carries no more significance than did the 1944 advance of the American rail list into new high ground above 1943 some two or more months back. That advance was not confirmed by a similar show of strength in industrial shares and subsequently gave way to the April decline. A factor which has not received mention, but which deserves consideration, has been weakness in commodity prices. Moody's index of spot commodities, for instance, has been receding since mid-March, while the Dow-Jones index of commodity futures has been in a decline since late March.

Investment sentiment is naturally looking to the invasion of Europe as the main news development ahead and little of a dynamic character is anticipated in the market until this event transpires or some major change in the war news occurs. As stated last week, should it become apparent that the invasion is not to be launched for two or three months yet, there could easily be witnessed a rally of somewhat above the normal technical rebound from the April decline that has now been achieved, since war earnings promise to hold up pending this event or collapse within Germany. Invasion, itself, if immediately successful on a grand scale, could, conceivably, engender a burst of market enthusiasm in keeping with the psychological relief attendant on such a result. With, or shortly following invasion, however, will come cancellation in war orders and other problems that should have a sobering influence on investment sentiment and on the market's broader trend.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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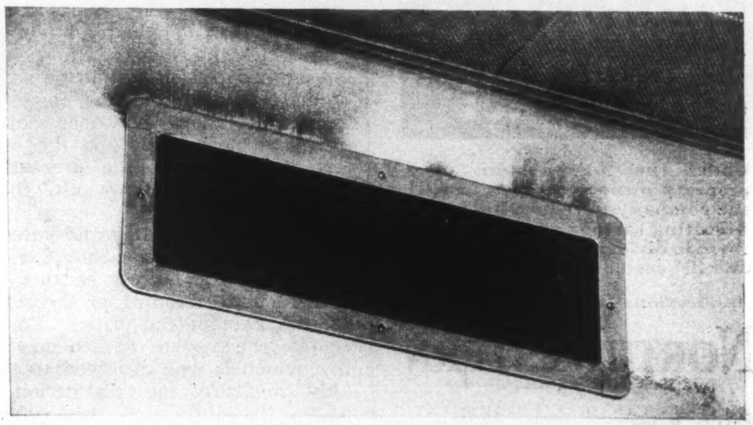
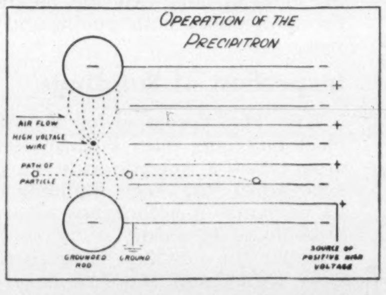


HOW PRECIPITRON CLEARS THE AIR



A very fine tungsten wire and a grounded rod at either side of the cell create a strong electrostatic field from wire to rod or tube when a potential of 12,000 volts D.C. is applied to the wire. As each particle of dirt, regardless of size, passes through this field, it receives an electrostatic charge. As this air-borne dirt reaches the Collector Plates it is drawn to and deposited on the Collector Plates which are charged with 5,000 volts D.C. alternately positive and negative.

Pulled out of the air and deposited on these plates, all dirt remains within the Collector Chamber until flushed harmlessly down the drain. Blackness tests, conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Standards, show that Precipitron efficiency, rated at 85 and 90 per cent according to the amount of air passed through the cells, is far above the efficiency of the best mechanical filters.

THE owner of this building is mad! He has just noticed the black streaking around these supply air grilles, and worse than this, that the whole ceiling has started to turn a dirty gray. He has only owned this new air conditioning system a couple of months, and he remembers distinctly that it was to have been equipped with air filters to take the dirt out of the incoming air.

What he does not realize is that the filters which were included in his air conditioning system are doing a good job of catching the dirt that used to settle in a thick layer on desks, windows, ledges, etc., so fast that every day dusting was an absolute necessity. The fact was probably never explained to him in the first place that in every cubic foot of air to be pumped into his building are dozens of these specks which used to settle on the desks, etc., and also thousands of much smaller specks which never did settle on the desks, but remained floating about in the indoor air currents rubbing and adhering to the freshly painted ceiling. This in turn also lowers the effectiveness of the indoor lighting system.

These thousands of minute specks (too small to be seen individually with regular microscopes) in each cubic foot of air space, are mostly carbon and silicon particles which result from the burning of coal in factories and homes.

Only ELECTROSTATIC AIR CLEANING as obtained in Westinghouse PRECIPITRON equipment is capable of catching these small particles which individually measure as little as 1/250,000 of an inch in diameter.

Westinghouse

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Certificate of Registry

Certificate of Registry No. C967 authorizing La Comercial, S. A. Compania Mexicana de Seguros Generales of Mexico City to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, limited to the business of reinsurance only, and on the condition that if in the transaction of its Canadian business the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "THE COMMERCIAL GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEXICO".

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IN THE WORLD

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YOUR FIRE INSURANCE

Under the Northwestern plan, property owners co-operate with the company to reduce fire losses. Resulting savings are returned to them in dividends . . . reducing the overall cost. Investigate today.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Insurance Rates and Ratemaking a Mystery to the Insuring Public

By GEORGE GILBERT

There is no doubt that a good deal of misunderstanding exists about the rates charged for fire insurance, despite the fact that the companies in their associated capacity have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to establish their rates and ratemaking on a fair and nondiscriminatory basis.

Under the system of schedule rating, which is now almost universally employed for all except dwelling risks, provision is made for credits and charges according to the merits and defects of individual risks, so that the property owner can see how his rate is made up and to what extent he himself is responsible for it.

ONE of the criticisms of the fire insurance business that periodically appear is that its policy forms are too technical and restricted, and that its rates are unreasonable and produce excessive profits. It is also accused of lacking initiative and of not anticipating the changing needs of commerce and industry, but of waiting until the demand for change becomes so insistent that some individual company kicks over the traces and adopts new forms of coverage or new rates, and the others are compelled by the pressure of competition to follow suit, though reluctant to do so.

Fire insurance rates and ratemaking come in for much adverse comment at times, largely because of a lack of understanding of the subject on the part of the critics. For example, the system of schedule rating, which is well designed to equitably measure the distinction between fire insurance risks and so produce fair rates for the buyer, is frequently the cause of confusion in the minds of the insuring public which would be dispelled if they knew more about it.

This system of schedule rating developed out of the early experience of those engaged in fire underwriting which revealed that property with certain occupancies had more fires than others and therefore proved the need of a system for fixing rates upon a basis of experience with various classes of risks. Such was the origin of the present very elaborate system which is now almost universally employed as a method of arriving at rates which fairly measure the hazards involved and the distinctions existing between fire insurance risks.

Reasonable Rates

As is well-known in the business, these distinctions exist not only between different classes of property but also between properties in the same class. The results obtained by the schedule rating method over a period of many years show that the rates determined by this system are reasonable, as the insurance companies have earned but a nominal profit on schedule rated risks.

It is not generally understood that many things must be taken into consideration in analyzing the various elements of a fire insurance risk. As has been pointed out often before, buildings alone do not originate fires, but whether they are of poor construction and subject to rapid destruction, or whether they are the type of structure that will resist or retard the progress of fire, has to be considered along with occupancy, to which the large majority of fires are ascribed. Occupancy, it is to be noted, embodies the fire dangers created by the hazards of the use of the property, and covers a wide range of fire causes.

Individual features of a building which affect the fire hazard, group themselves under four main divisions: (1) construction; (2) occupancy; (3) fire protection; (4) exposure. Relating these features to the measurement of the fire risk and the setting of the proper rate involves a careful inspection of the building and its occupancy from the roof to the lowest basement inside and out, together with an inspection of all buildings surrounding it which are close enough to be considered an exposure. An exposure is that part of the fire hazard represented by the probability of damage to the property by the burning of nearby property. It is also necessary to make an investigation of the interior and exterior means of fire protection, both public and private.

Inspection of Buildings

With the exception of dwellings, most buildings must be inspected in order that a specific rate may be established for each building and its contents in accordance with hazards found to exist.

Under the heading "construction," it is found that the fire hazard is affected by the height and area of a building, the construction of its walls, roofs, ceilings, skylights, openings through floors, partitions, floors, chimneys, exterior attachments and additions.

Under the heading "occupancy," the fire hazard is affected first by the combustibility of its contents, ranging from stocks of goods of low combustibility, such as hardware, etc., up to merchandise that burns with great intensity or substances that give off flammable or explosive vapors at ordinary temperatures, such as celluloid goods, gasoline, etc.

Recognition must also be given to the causes of fire as found in "occupancy," which include all the causative hazards incident to: places used for the sale of goods, either wholesale or retail, where the hazard incident to traffic must be recognized; places of abode, such as apartment houses, boarding houses, hotels, club buildings and lodging houses; places where people gather together for recreation or other purposes, such as club and lodge rooms, churches, billiard parlors, bowling alleys, armories, schools and public halls; and places where goods or commodities are manufactured or assembled.

This last group includes all industrial risks where the causative hazards are found in the raw material or finished product, the labor

YOUR home burned down tonight

You awaken, coughing. Frightening, choking smoke billows around you . . . It's a fire . . . *your* fire! Leaping from bed, you arouse your family. All of you, if you're lucky, flee the flames that are destroying your home. You save only what you grab . . . and people in panic, usually, save things of little value.

It couldn't happen to you? Well, maybe not . . . but, just suppose it did. There you are; you and your family, flimsily clad in night attire . . . clutching the few things you rescued. You and your family . . . spectators *at your own fire*! One thought suddenly jumps to your mind. "My insurance . . . ."

Your insurance. What a consolation . . . if you have enough! Enough insurance, not only to cover your house in these days of high replacement costs, but enough to cover *everything* lost in the fire. Remember, it does not occur to most people how greatly the value of the contents of their home can increase, through additional purchases over the years. As a result, many find that when a fire happens the amount of their insurance is inadequate to compensate for the loss. Do not run this risk . . . check the value of your possessions . . . see your insurance agent TODAY. Think . . . *your* home *could* burn down . . . tonight!

ONE OF THE SHAW & BEGG GROUP

WELLINGTON
FIRE INSURANCE
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Established 1840

INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING . . . . . . 14-24 TORONTO ST., TORONTO

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CANADA'S OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY
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Supervisory Office—8 King St. W.—Toronto

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THE
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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
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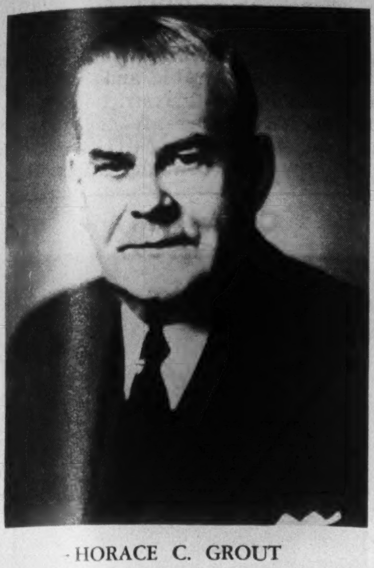
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA



HORACE C. GROUT

General manager of C.P.R. Western lines, who has been made chief executive officer of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway subsidiary of the C.P.R. Mr. Grout has been with the C.P.R. for 46 years and spent 37 years on eastern lines, and 9 years in the west.

FIDELITY
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Consult your Agent or
Broker as you would
your Doctor or Lawyer

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
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The
Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73
—Write for Financial Statement—
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Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton,
Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Montreal.

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INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
W. R. HOUGHTON, Canadian Manager
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ADelaide 7361

employed and the heat producing or utilizing devices, such as motive power devices, furnaces, dry rooms, forges, etc. Naturally, the hazards of all these causative features increase with the combustibility of the contents.

Susceptibility to Damage

Further, under the heading "occupancy," the fire hazard is affected by the damageability of goods in case of fire. This damage may result not only from fire but from heat, smoke, water, change of temperature, breakage, theft, etc. Viewed from this standpoint, various kinds of merchandise are found, ranging from those least susceptible, such as rubber stocks, wool, canned goods, etc., up to those most susceptible, such as stocks of millinery, florists' stocks, high grade art stocks, etc.

Under the heading "fire protection," consideration must be given to both public and private protection, as it is a matter of importance in rate making, because a distinction must be drawn between a risk in which a fire is likely to be speedily extinguished and one with limited or no protection in which a fire, once started, is sure to result in a serious loss.

Public fire protection consists of the means provided by the community for fighting and controlling fire, such as waterworks, fire department, and ordinances relating to fire prevention and protection, such as building and electrical codes, width, grade and paving of streets. Private fire protection includes the numerous devices which may be provided by the owner or occupant of a building, such as sprinklers, chemical extinguishers, standpipes and hose, automatic fire alarm systems.

Under the heading "exposure," the liability of fire extending beyond the building in which it starts to other buildings must be taken into consideration, as about one-third of all fire loss is the result of this hazard and as every city conflagration is due directly to it.

It is evident that the insurance companies have gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to establish a rating system which ensures that the cost of fire insurance will be fairly distributed among the insured according to the hazards involved in individual risks.

• •

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

As one of your regular readers and subscribers, I shall appreciate it very much if you could secure for me information on the history and financial standing and reliability on the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association, whose head office for Canada is in Toronto.

—*S.H.W., Edmonton, Alta.*

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in existence since 1910, has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since December 11, 1934, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1942, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets in Canada were $1,123,105, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $843,915, showing a surplus of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $279,189. Its total income in Canada in 1942 was $1,664,223, while its total losses and expenses incurred in Canada were $1,481,247, of which $626,068 was the amount of the combined accident and sickness claims incurred in this country. Policyholders are amply protected, and the Association is safe to do business with.

• •

Budget Ignored Inflation

(*Continued from Page* 34)

the cost-of-living over the pre-war level.

As the budget is traditionally considered, it can have little power to employ the weapon of finance with the effectiveness that is becoming increasingly necessary. So far as war finance goes the object of "50%-loans-50% revenue" has been fully realized, with a small margin on the right side, and budgetary doctrine seems fastened to the 50-50 dogma. This is to be deplored.

It is true that a budget emerges as an expression of Government policy in general, and that no blame attaches to an Exchequer which reflects a program decided elsewhere. The point is to what extent the 1944-45 budget reveals a lack of appreciation within the Cabinet of the size of the inflation problem, and / or of the power which could be exercised through the Budget to deal with it.

It is worth remembering that Britain intends some comprehensive schemes of reconstruction and social advance after the war, and that inflation is the evil thing that could not merely dislocate the financial basis for them but also limit the physical resources available for their prosecution. The shape of present budgets should surely be devised with an eye on the shape of those budgets that would be required to counter inflation once it had set in deep. If in fact future observers are compelled to reconsider the Anderson Budget in this light they will find it difficult to share the enthusiasm of the public for a no-change policy.

THE STANDARD
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A COMPOUND
REVERSIONARY BONUS
for the five years ended 15th November
1943 has been declared at the rate of
$15 per $1000 per annum
(i.e. $75 per $1000 for the quinquennium)
on sums assured and bonus existing at
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INTERMEDIATE BONUS at the same rate for
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PEACE
will be tougher
than WAR

For many business men, Victory will bring a host of new and difficult problems. The job of getting business back on a peace footing will cause many a headache.

Much of the ground work for your post war business can be done now. Much of it must be done at odd times when a moment can be spared from vital war work.

This is where Dictaphone proves its worth. It is ever ready at your elbow to do your command—a silent, willing and efficient servant that smoothes the friction of a busy day.

DICTAPHONE
DICTAPHONE CORPORATION LIMITED, 86 RICHMOND ST., W., TORONTO
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The word DICTAPHONE is the Registered Trade-Mark of Dictaphone Corporation,
Makers of Dictating Machines and Accessories to which said Trade-Mark is Applied.

"Intruding" in Air War Invented by R.A.F.

By JOHN DUXBURY

To counteract night bombing the R.A.F. devised "intruder" operations, and now they have become a menace that all bomber pilots fear.

The intruder planes lurk over the bombers' home fields, waiting to catch the enemy planes taking off or arriving back from their bombing missions, and have had a marked degree of success with surprise attacks.

IT USED to be "Bomber's Moon". Now it is the "Intruder's Moon". The night bombers with the increase of defences on both sides no longer like those full-moon nights when it is almost as light as day which Londoners in 1940-41 knew meant a blitz. They prefer to work on the dark nights of the new moon.

Other things apart, the full moon gives the intruders their opportunity. During the long lull since the Luftwaffe was largely diverted to the Russian front, R.A.F. intruders have been able to find comparatively few German planes over the aerodromes of the Lowlands. Now with the return of the German bombers to London they are getting their opportunities again and "in addition our intruders brought down two bombers over their bases" almost invariably follows the details of enemy bombers shot down in Britain in the communiques.

The British have a genius for understatement. What particular genius thought of the word "intruding" to describe this particularly deadly and (for the enemy) unpleasant form of air warfare is unknown. It is only necessary to say that when the Germans began to imitate the R.A.F.'s intruders, they gave the tactics the jaw-breaking description of "klebeflugzeugfliegen".

When Enemy Vulnerable

Finding a bomber in the air from another aircraft, even with all the modern scientific aids, is extremely difficult. The tactics of intrusion are based on the fact that the enemy plane must take off from an aerodrome and must return to land on it. The intruder seeks to catch the bomber when taking off or landing. It is at this time that it is most vulnerable.

The exact technique of intruding varies with different pilots and crews. But generally the idea is to "call" on the allotted enemy aerodromes and if there are any signs that aircraft are about to land or take off, to "stooge around" until the opportunity comes for a kill. The intruder may find half-a-dozen bombers circling the aerodrome, waiting the signal to land. If he is spotted the planes may take refuge in the clouds or even seek another aerodrome. But obviously at the end of a raid, they can have no great reserve of fuel. The pilot may wait for a plane actually to land on the flare path and then bomb it or he may simply follow it down and at the chosen moment destroy it with his guns. If he cannot find the planes, he may glide in and bomb the installations and landing ground so that bombers coming are damaged or crashed. There is no end to the possible tactics of the intruders.

Started in 1940

Intrusion started during the heavy raids on London in 1940. The first intruders were two Hurricanes, painted black. They were joined later by Blenheims. Neither of these planes was ideally suited to the work. The four machine guns of the Blenheims were not powerful enough and the Hurricanes had not the range. Later, Havocs took up the work, carrying bombs as well as guns. Typhoons, Whirlwinds, Beaufighters and Mosquitos have been and are specially fitted as intruders. The most powerful of them has six times the firepower of those first planes and three times the range.

The Germans did not like intruders. They not only destroyed planes but were exceedingly depressing to the morale of air-crews. A bomber having come through the barrages and avoided the night-fighters in the target area, likes to think it is safe when it approaches its base aerodrome and the dreams of hot coffee and bed of the crew are spoilt by the knowledge that roaming over the aerodrome may be an R.A.F. intruder waiting to catch a "sitting bird".

They tried various tricks to catch the intruders, such as making dummy flare-paths with heavy A.A. protection or even sending up decoy planes with their navigation lights on—followed by a night-fighter whose job it was to hunt the hunter.. Intruding is no picnic, and the odds are by no means all in favour of the hunter. There have been heavy casualties amongst the intruders, although naturally it is becoming harder and harder for the Germans to think up new devices for luring them to destruction.

Chance plays a big part in helping the intruder's bag. He may spend night after night over enemy aerodromes and never get a target. He may have half-a-dozen combats in an hour. Take the record of Wing-Commander B. R. O'B. Hoare, D.S.O. and Bar, one of the "aces". To get his record of eight enemy aircraft destroyed, five probably destroyed and eight damaged, he has flown about 100 sorties.

7 Planes Record Night

Sometimes several squadrons of intruders are over the continent for hours without seeing any signs of enemy activity. On another night, they may see some dozens. The best figure for a single night seems to be seven German planes destroyed over their own aerodromes in Holland and Germany. On a recent moonlight night an intruder plane piloted by Flight Lieut. A. D. Wagner D.F.C., with Flying Officer Orringe as observer shot down three planes and got a fourth with the last of their ammunition, but were unable to claim it as destroyed because an oil-covered windscreen obscured their vision.

When there are no enemy planes about or when their mission has been completed, intruders go, "rhubarbing" or as the Germans put it "stoerung" —being a nuisance and disturbance. This involves shooting up anything from a train to a water tower. The results are damage to the enemy's transport system and depression of his morale through the fact that even soldiers in barracks cannot retire to sleep certain of being undisturbed.

"Train busting" at night requires considerable skill. The position of the train on dark nights is usually given away by sparks from the funnel. The attack is made from end to end and back again if necessary. During the long lull in enemy bombing on the western front, this was the chief work of the intruders.

Intrusion is highly individual fighting compared with heavy bombing, but the intruder goes with a definite mission, based upon information obtained in various ways. If he is to attack enemy aircraft landing after bombing Britain, he takes off when the raid is in progress and, with his greater speed, is waiting for them over their aerodrome. None of the intruding planes are single-seaters and gunners and observers have to know their pilot, the small crew working as a team.

The value of intrusion cannot be measured by the actual number of planes shot down. The effect on morale is considerable, and the enemy has been forced to restrict the lighting on his landing grounds as well as take other measures calculated to slow down his bombing effort.

CHAIRMAN

M. A. BRADSHAW, C.A.

Treasurer, North American Life, whose election as Chairman of the Toronto Board of Trade Club was recently announced.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 50c per share in Canadian Currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1944, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 61 at:—

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th day of May, 1944, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1944.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th day of May, to the 1st day of June, 1944, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe or of the French Empire and China is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as above noted, may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A., with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

Important Notice

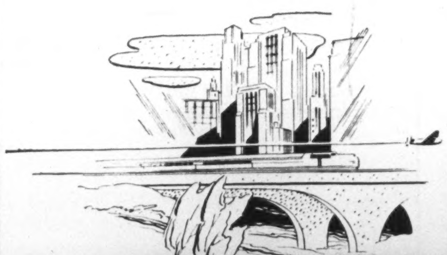
Holders of Bearer Share Warrants, who have not yet secured new talons with dividend coupons numbered 61 to 80 inclusive, are hereby notified that same are available. The talon only should be detached from the Bearer Share Warrants and presented at or forwarded to the Company's Office by registered mail (with return address clearly indicated) when a new supply of coupons bearing the same serial number as the Warrant from which the talon is detached, will be issued in exchange therefor.

By Order of the Board,

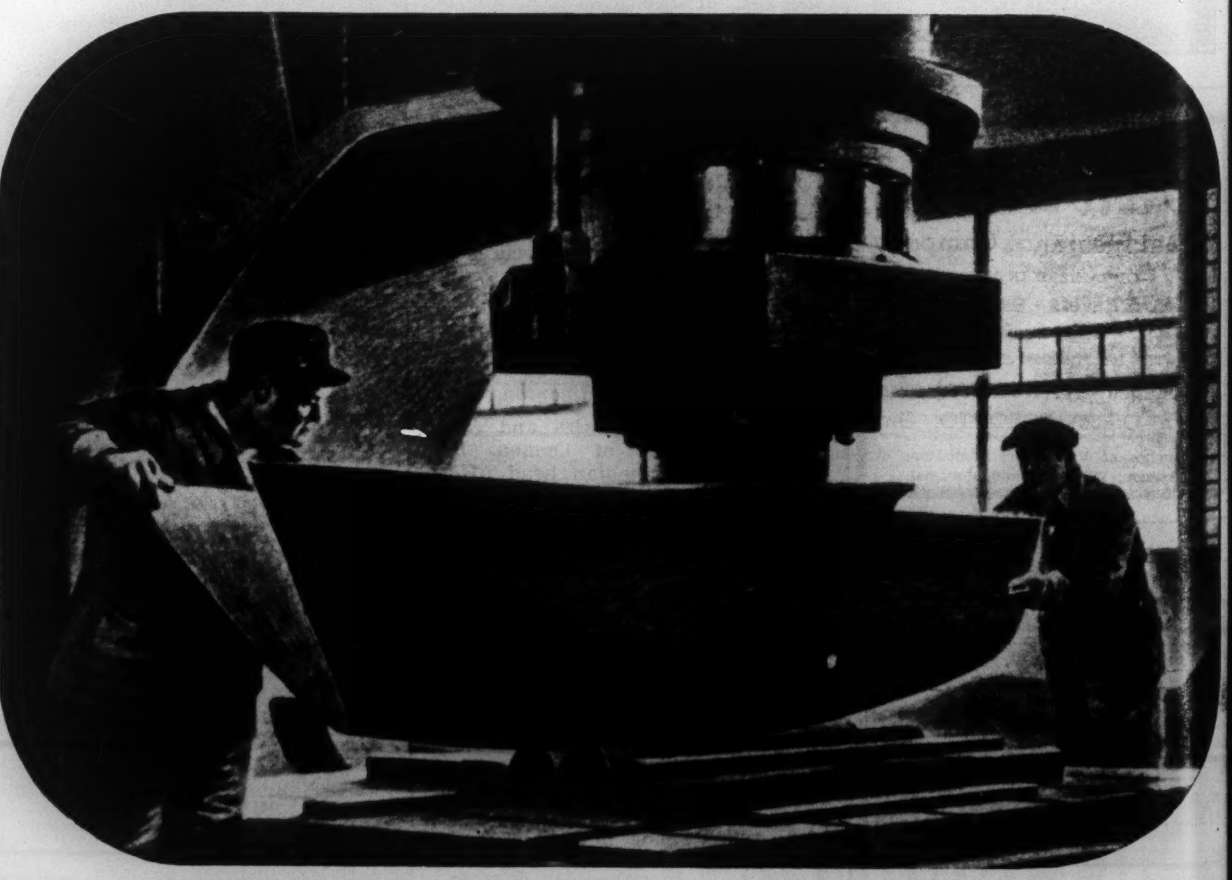
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.
10th May, 1944.

The Shape of things to come...



Many and varied are the vital tools of war that have travelled from drawing board to production under the guidance of United Steel Personnel. Peace time research and experience in the field, added to the highly technical knowledge of United Steel's engineering staff, made possible many time-saving plans being conceived and put to work, at the call to arms.



Baldwin Southwark presses like this one shape the heavy metal of a ship as you might mould a bit of dough. Manufactured in Canada by the Hydraulic Press division of United Steel Corporation and built to the plans and rigid specifications of Baldwin Southwark engineers..

An ever increasing flow of specialized equipment for high speed production has poured from Dodge, Mead Morrison, and other divisions of United Steel Corporation.

Industrial miracles born in the stress of war will do much to shape the future in happier days to come. The name of some member of the United Steel group will be found on machinery in most of our country's important industries working towards the new world of tomorrow.

UNITED STEEL CORPORATION
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